The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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As net profits this would leave		$9,850

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August 5, 1901.

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July 9, 1901.

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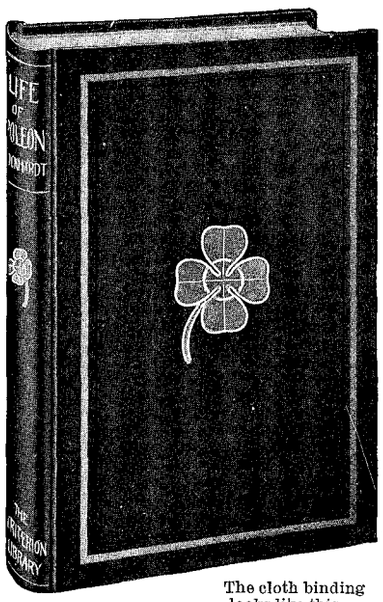

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WE regret to announce the death, last Sunday, of Mr. Edward Tyler, who for several years has been a valued member of the editorial staff of THE LITERARY DIGEST. Mr. Tyler was a son of Prof. Moses Coit Tyler, whose recent death is still being deplored in the magazines and journals of America and England.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

MORALIZING ON NEW YORK'S POLICE INIQUITY.

THE revelation of the state of affairs in the New York City Police Department (described in these columns last week) has stirred up some pretty warm comment all over the country; and the comment affords a good opportunity to see what the country at large thinks of New York, and what New York thinks of itself. The evidence of collusion with the gamblers, declares the New York *Times* (Ind.), "implicates the entire Police Department," and "every captain and every sergeant, the men in charge of the telephone system, the head of the department himself, the deputy, the wardmen, all except the patrolmen, against whom this general evidence must be supplemented by proofs in individual cases, are put under suspicion." Even the New York *Journal* (Dem.) says:

"With a criminal police force, an unspeakable mayor, the head of the Fire Department indicted for criminal conduct, a hospital system that murders patients, a public water-supply vitiated to help the Ramapo plot, rottenness everywhere in our politics, from the supply of light and water to the handling of garbage—no wonder the New York citizen shudders and raises his hands in horror. . . . . .

"Wherever the lightning may strike hereafter it can not go amiss. If some Lot were to arise in our police force and strive by prayer to avert from it the fate of Sodom he could not find his ten righteous men among those in authority. He would have to look for them among the rank and file, where honesty is still sometimes permitted to survive if it does not make itself conspicuous."

"The plain truth is," remarks the New York *Herald* (Ind.), "that the people of New York must look to the criminal authorities for the punishment of the guilty police culprits and to their own power at the polls for the only thorough, effective remedy for the demoralization into which the Police Department has sunk." "Best of all," adds the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), "Tammany must either admit the corruption and remove the officials responsible for it, or it must stand by the Devery system. Each horn of the dilemma is ugly—especially when the prosecuting authority is in the hands of an honest and efficient district attorney." The governor has the power to remove the mayor and the police commissioner from office, but most of the New York papers believe it best to leave the city government to be dealt with by the people. Thus the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) declares:

"It is time for the voters of New York to realize that they must work out their own salvation, and not ask to be lifted out of the slough into which their own elected officials have plunged them, and the clearer that fact can be brought home to them the better. It is natural, in the face of evidence of rascality in the Police Department, to say it ought to have been legislated out of office long ago; but if it had been, many of the people now most indignant over the present revelations would be saying that Tammany was not so bad after all, and that its rule was preferable to government from Albany. So many will say now if they can find the least excuse. The best hope of securing honest city government is to keep New Yorkers contemplating the spectacle of police captains under Devery's orders delivering to criminal resorts the tips of the criminals' spies. Leave Tammany government to run the gantlet of public opinion and the criminal courts. It is not 'up to' the governor, but 'up to' the voters of New York."

Turning now to the press of the country at large, the Boston *Herald* (Ind.) calls the affair "one of the worst scandals of this generation," and says that the revelation of its "hideousness and shamefulness" is "not so much a surprise as a confirmation." The Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Ind. Rep.) tells briefly the completeness of the system by which all the resources of the Police Department were used for protecting, instead of prosecuting, vice, and adds sententiously: "Comment on the fact would be like painting the lily." Says the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.):

"New York City is to-day ruled by a triple organization made up of the alliance of a political machine, the police force, and the keepers of dives, gambling-houses, and brothels. The machine appoints the head of the police force and policemen, the police sell protection, and the proceeds make policemen and the machine boss and his co-parceners wealthy. When an election comes the criminal class furnishes the votes, the machine manipulates them, and the mayor and other municipal officers elected see that the police continue to sell protection for the joint benefit of the machine and the criminal classes."

And the Washington *Star* (Ind.) remarks similarly:

"The history of the organization [Tammany], which shows many dark spots, shows none darker than those uncovered within the past few years. Tweed's day was a record-breaker, but Croker's day is an advance beyond that. Corruption seems never before to have been so systematized, or made to sound depths so low and abhorrent. Money in abundance, and much of it from the vilest sources, has been pouring into the pockets of Tammany's friends and favorites until Tammany millionaires are thick in the town. Has the day of reckoning arrived? And, if it has, how long will the fruit of the reckoning be visible?"

"There can not be the slightest doubt any longer," declares

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the Columbia *State* (Dem,), "that Devery is, as he has long been believed to be, himself the chief protector of criminals"; but the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) thinks that if the citizens do not overturn Tammany in the fall, its government, "which has destroyed every principle of decency and made that city a by-word and a reproach, is as good as New York deserves." The Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind.) declares that the Police Department "is rotten from top to bottom," and the Louisville *Post* (Dem.) hopes that Louisville will never "sink to the level of New York."

In spite of the present startling revelation, however, some papers think that no permanent good will result. Thus the Detroit *Journal* (Rep.) observes:

"Remembering the outcome of the famous Lexow investigation to be next to nothing in the way of securing a radical reform, we may be pardoned for being somewhat skeptical as yet that Whitney's confession will work any great and lasting change in New York methods of supporting crime. . . . The probabilities are that after a spasm or two of virtuous exertion, indifference will follow, as it has in the past. New York is too rich and too willing to be robbed. That is the root of the trouble—that and a careless citizenship, with a low standard of civic morality. When the majority of the voters wish a reform they will have it; a few reformers, however zealous, can do little except stir up an ill-smelling mess."

So, too, thinks the Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.), which says:

"The strange thing about all these excitements is that they come from so little, and lead to so little. Whitney has not told a story which is any worse than has been told many times before, when hardly anybody seemed to care. Several times before there have been equal sensations in the lifting of the veils behind which Tammany rottenness skulks, but in each instance the matter proved to be little more than a nine days' wonder. . . . .

"The sorrowful truth is, that beyond its influence upon the city election of that year, the Lexow cyclone had very little visible effect which outlasted the investigation itself. One after another, the officials that had been convicted and sentenced to prison and to pay heavy fines escaped from prison and from pecuniary penalty. New trials resulted in verdicts of not guilty, or in disagreements. In other cases, sentences were declared void on account of technical errors. Some of the disreputable men and women who had sworn to having given 'protection' money afterward made affidavits that they had lied. Some pardons were granted in consequence. One by one, many of the rascals that had been turned out came back into the police force. Such vacancies as remained were often filled by creatures as bad as the old ones, or worse.

"We want to take as cheerful a view as we can of this latest spasm of reform. It may be that it will outlast the others in good results. If so, it will be because the people in New York who care for things honest and decent have learned something from experience. But it must be confessed that only very sanguine observers can pluck up much heart in an attempt to forecast the future by recalling the past."

NEGRO INCREASE IN THE SOUTH.

WHILE the Louisiana papers are rejoicing over the fact that the whites now outnumber the blacks in that State (something that has happened but once before in a hundred years), the neighboring States of Alabama, Arkansas, and Mississippi find from the census returns that their negroes are increasing much more rapidly than the white people. In Mississippi the blacks are in the majority, as the following figures show:

	White.	Colored.
1900	642,900	908,370
1890	544,851	744,749
Increase net	98,049	163,621
Increase per cent	17.9	21.9

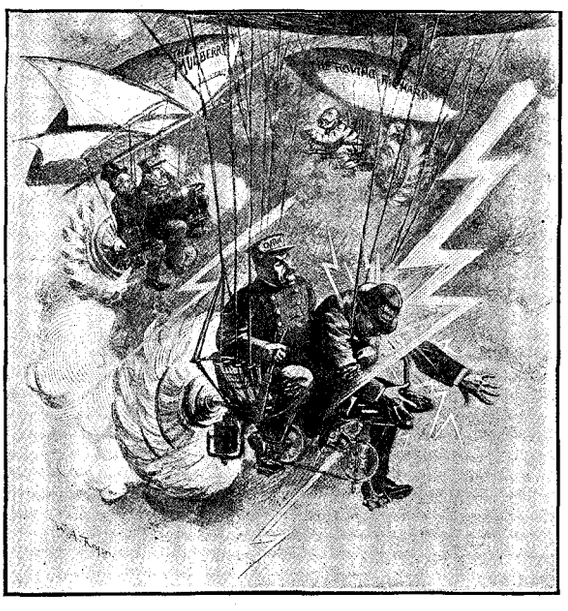
Mississippi "has grown whiter in its southern counties, thanks to the lumber industry," says the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, "but this increase has more than been offset by the heavy negro immigration into the Yazoo Delta from Alabama, Georgia, and the Carolinas." The same paper continues:

"A more thorough investigation will probably show the cause of the unexpected increase of negroes in some parts of the South. There is comparatively little negro emigration—that is, from the South. Carolina negroes move to Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, but few cross Mason and Dixon's line. In Mississippi, for instance, the negro emigration for the past ten years has been infinitesimal. A few thousand moved to New Orleans to work on the public improvements, paving, canal digging, etc.; but it is probable that most of these have gone home again. On the other hand, from 50,000 to 60,000 moved into the black belt from the Atlantic States. When we further consider the thousands of white Mississippians who have moved to Texas, Louisiana, and even into the Territories to try their fortunes, it is possible to understand the result brought out by the census of

THE THRONE IS IN DANGER,

One of the Royal Bearers having stepped on a live wire.

—*The New York Tribune.*



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ONE DANGER OF FLYING TOO HIGH.

—*Harper's Weekly.*

THE NEW YORK POLICE IN CARTOON.

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Mississippi, that the State is getting blacker instead of whiter, like Louisiana.

"At the same time, it is well to notice the fact that freedom is not checking the growth of our negro population, as so many imagined it would. The death-rate of the negroes in the cities where they defy every rule of sanitation is enormous; but it is well to remember that a high death-rate does not necessarily mean that a race is falling-off. Russia has the highest death-rate of any country in Europe, yet is increasing the most rapidly, for the birth-rate of the natives is high, as is the case with nearly all people who have not accumulated much wealth. There are twice as many negroes in this country as when Lincoln set them free; that is, the race problem is twice as difficult to-day as it was then."

THE McKEESPORT MAYOR.

THE hostile attitude of Mayor Black, of McKeesport, Pa. toward non-union men who might be imported to replace the steel strikers, and the trust's retaliatory decision to remove one of their plants from the city, are stirring up no little remark. Mayor Black argues that if the non-union outsiders are kept out of the city there will be no disturbance. In various newspaper interviews he is reported as referring to imported laborers as "lawless," "suspicious" men, "nearly all of them thugs," who "might be armed"; and has proclaimed his intention to arrest them and send them to jail as disorderly persons. A number of men who went to the city to look for work were warned away by the police. A result that did not seem to be expected by the mayor, however, appeared on August 9, when President McMurtry, of the American Sheet Steel Company, ordered the Dewees Wood steel plant, where the strike was in progress, to be dismantled and removed to the Kiskiminetas valley. This plant, which has been in operation in McKeesport forty years, cost about five million dollars, occupied buildings covering between twelve and fourteen acres, and employed about 1,200 men. Its pay-roll amounted to $18,000 a week. The steel trust has eight other mills in McKeesport, but there has been no indication that they will be removed.

Says the Richmond *Times*:

"The mayor of McKeesport, who boasts of his friendship for the workingmen of that town, has by his stupid and riotous course of conduct driven away from that town a great industry upon which large numbers of laboring men and their wives and children have been dependent for support. The prosperity of any community is dependent upon law and order, and nothing will more surely 'clog the wheels of industry' and destroy prosperity than lawlessness and riot. There is a wholesome moral in this McKeesport incident."

The Pittsburg *Commercial Gazette*, however, believes that the removal of the steel-mills is, after all, a poor remedy. It says:

"It is difficult to see what permanent gain the companies can make by moving, for the hostile conditions alleged to exist at McKeesport are liable to be reproduced at any mill town which may be established. The workers will constitute the mass of the voters and they will elect men of their own choice to the local offices, and it may happen just as readily there as elsewhere that local officials charged with the duty of preserving the people and protecting rights of citizenship impartially may be led by their sympathies to make a discriminating use of their authority."

And the New York *Evening Post* refuses to believe that Mayor Black's attitude is the real cause of the removal of the mill. It remarks:

"Probably the true reason for the removal is that some other place has superior advantages for the production of sheet steel. Strikes are usually ephemeral, and the present one is likely to prove so; whereas the cost of moving a factory which covers fourteen acres is enormous. Such a removal involves the loss of all the buildings, and practically the loss of the real estate. Nothing is saved but the machinery, and a large part of this will probably need replacement. That the steel company would make such a sacrifice in consequence of a temporary difference with their workmen is quite beyond belief. Still less credible is it that they should do so on account of any supposed local hostility to manufacturers. People do not usually quarrel with their bread and butter, and the inhabitants of McKeesport are not different from others in this respect. The only rational explanation of the move is that of the Steel Company embraces the present opportunity to transfer its business to another place where it can be carried on more advantageously. It would not move away from McKeesport now unless it foresaw that it would be compelled, by the competition of independent works, to do so hereafter. The same thing must be said of the proposed removal of the tube-works to Conneaut. It was Mr. Carnegie's intention to build tube-works on a gigantic scale at that place, and that project was the real cause of the purchase of his company and of the steel consolidation. The advantages of Conneaut are just as great now as they were before. If last year it was for the interest of the Carnegie Company to make tubes there, it is for the interest of the steel corporation this year, since competition in tube-making has not been extinguished by the consolidation, but is still lively. Therefore, we need not look further for reasons for moving the tube-works from McKeesport, if the decision has been reached to do so. The reasons for moving are business reasons, and not sentimental ones."

ROBERT J. BLACK,
Mayor of McKeesport.

The Socialist papers are about the only ones that regard Mayor Black's stand with unqualified approval, altho the mayor himself is a Republican. Says the New York *Worker*, for example:

"It is a pleasure to be able to give unqualified praise to a public official who was not elected by our own party. We hasten to take advantage of the opportunity.

"Mayor Black of McKeesport, Pa., has shown himself to be a brave and honorable man, a man who feels his responsibility to his brothers of the working class and is not afraid to do his duty.

"His declaration that he would not give special police protection to the steel trust in importing scabs to crush the resistance of the workingmen of McKeesport sets a standard of official conduct that every Socialist should heartily and openly indorse. He declares—what is the simple truth, and what repeated experience has proven—that the scabs imported in time of strike are suspicious characters; and he says he, as mayor of McKeesport, will treat them as such. The bold position thus taken puts Mayor Black in pleasing contrast with the Van Wycks, Albridges, Carter Harrisons, Tom L. Johnsons, Phelans, and other capitalist lackeys in the city halls of larger centers, who either openly take the side of the bosses when a strike comes on, or else give them substantial aid while fooling the workers with hollow words of 'sympathy' and offers of 'arbitration.' . . . . . .

"Mayor Black is called a Republican—more's the pity. But he has not acted as a Republican, and that redeems him."

So much is being said by the labor papers to the effect that the army is controlled by the "capitalist oligarchy" that the following from *The Army and Navy Register* is of special interest at this time:

"The country may be assured that if the army figures in any

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labor disturbances it will be in the interest of the people who support the army and not merely in protection of the reviled trusts. It is quite as important to the laboring man as to 'capital' that railroad property, industrial plants, and other valuable possessions in which American capital has been honestly invested, shall be fully protected from the devastating hand of a labor-union committed to a campaign against a corporation of employers. This sensible view of the just, humane, and impartial part taken by the army in such operations should be accepted by the people of the United States, especially by the laboring element, which the army, navy, and marine corps are organized to protect."

THE WESTERN STEEL-WORKERS AND THE STRIKE.

THE failure of the majority of the steel-workers in Western mills to respond to President Shaffer's strike order, and the subsequent conversion of this apparent reverse into a strong entrenchment of the strikers' position, were the two most striking developments last week in the history of the steel strike. National Secretary Tighe's tour of the recalcitrant mills, which included those of Milwaukee, North and South Chicago, and Joliet, accomplished its purpose at Milwaukee and Joliet, where the men came out on strike; but in Chicago the steel-workers refused to reconsider their decision, contending that a strike at this time would involve a breach of contract with their employers. The strikers' ranks have also been augmented by the men from the Carnegie plant at Duquesne and the Riverside plant at Wheeling, W. Va.

The action of the Chicago workers in refusing to strike wins commendation from most of the daily papers, while the decision of the men in Joliet and Milwaukee, where conditions similar to those in Chicago prevailed, is correspondingly condemned. Says the Chicago *Evening Post:*

"The decision of the South Chicago workers to stand by their employers is not only right and honorable, but in the highest degree expedient.

"There is a clause in the constitution of the Amalgamated Association for 'mutual protection against broken contracts.' If contracts are binding upon the employers they are equally binding upon the employes. Mr. Shaffer holds that the duty to the union as represented by its executive officers is paramount, but this singular and preposterous view would render contracts with a union worse than useless. All honor to the South Chicago men for their unequivocal rejection of it."

"It should not escape the notice of the steel corporation officials," adds the Chicago *Daily News*, "that the local workmen in sticking to their contracts at this time are showing a respect for contract obligations which the corporations themselves would do well to emulate." The New York *Evening Journal*, on the other hand, says:

"The steel trust rejoices in the fact that some of the workmen have refused to quit work and have stood by the trust.

"In every army there are a certain number of deserters, and but for the fear of court-martial there would be a great many more.

"The workmen who disobey the order to strike are simply the soldiers who lack the courage to go under fire.

"They are glad to take the high wages which only unionism can bring. They are glad to share the prosperity and the power of the organization in times of peace.

"But they have not the heart to fight. Like the peace-loving soldier, they run away when the fight begins. They are not to be blamed too severely, for, with the constitutional coward, it is impossible to overcome cowardice.

"Think as kindly as you can of the poor devils who shirk and show the white feather when the battle begins. Hunger is a difficult proposition to deal with.

"But DON'T FORGET TO HONOR the men who are loyal to their agreement and stick by their fellows."

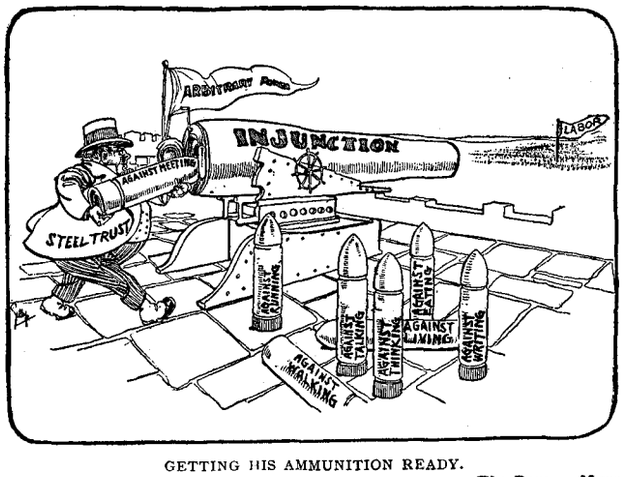
Mr. Bryan (in *The Commoner*) urges labor generally to back up the fight of the steel-workers. He says:

"Some who ought to sympathize with the employees profess to see nothing of importance at issue, but the fact is that the contest, while apparently over an abstract principle, it really involves the right of the laboring men to organize. It is undoubtedly the purpose of the trust to destroy labor organizations, and the purpose will be relentlessly pursued if the time seems propitious. It is strange that any laboring man should fail to understand the nature of a private monopoly or give any support whatever to the enormous consolidation of capital which is now going on. It means death to the wage-earner as well as the destruction of industrial independence. In a test of endurance between capital and labor, capital has every advantage. Unless all the mills are completely unionized the trust can run the non-union shops and keep the union ones closed indefinitely. The trust can afford to lose a year's dividends if necessary, but the employees can not afford to lose a year's work.

"The strike is at present the laboring man's only protection, but it is at present a costly and ineffective one. The ballot-box affords the only permanent and complete remedy. If the laboring men would march to the polls and vote with the party that favors arbitration and opposes government by injunction and the black list, they would be able to protect their interests without a resort to strikes and lockouts.

"In the mean time, the strikers should be careful to avoid any resort to violence. Among a large number of men, especially when excited, there are apt to be those who would be willing to use force, but the wiser ones should restrain these. The destruction of property or an attack on non-union men will alienate public sympathy and injure the cause of organized labor. While the strike lasts, let it be conducted within the law; when the strike is over, let the men remember to vote the way they strike."

A HARD BLOW TO SHAFFER.
—*The Boston Herald.*



GETTING HIS AMMUNITION READY.
—*The Denver News.*

SNAP-SHOTS OF THE STRIKE SITUATION.

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NEED OF A PARCELS POST.

IT will probably be news to many people to learn that manufacturers in England and Germany can ship small articles to South America at much less expense than the American manufacturer; and it may be still more surprising to know that a German manufacturer can ship an eleven-pound package from Germany to any State in the Union cheaper than it can be shipped from New York City. These facts are set forth at considerable length and supported by figures in an article by Mr. M. A. Winter, of Washington, that is being sent out to the press by Mr. Nelson Chesman, of Pittsburg. Mr. Winter advocates the addition of a parcels post to our postal system, and the negotiation of parcels-post treaties with foreign countries. We already have parcels-post treaties with Germany, Mexico, and several of the republics of Central and South America and the West Indies, with the curious result that we can send eleven-pound parcels by mail to those countries, and people there can send such parcels to us, but people in the United States can not send parcels of more than four pounds' weight by mail to one another. The list of countries, too, with which we have such treaties is so small as to be of slight value, and "under our present transportation facilities with South America," says Mr. Winter, "we are absolutely unable to reach the interior towns." He adds, by way of illustration:

"There is a business concern located in Washington which has correspondents in every foreign country, and which finds great difficulty in holding its own against foreign competitors in the same line of goods, on account of not being able to avail itself of the transportation facilities its foreign competitors enjoy, which are afforded them by the parcels post. A short time ago this company received a small order from a correspondent who resides in an interior town in the Argentine Republic. There is no parcels-post convention between the Argentine Republic and the United States, so the only resource for the transportation of this order was via the ordinary ocean express lines. The package weighed only 3 pounds. Upon inquiry it was found that the express charges on this package would be $6.30. An examination of the British Postal Guide showed that, had this company been conducting its business under the British flag, the package could have been sent through to its destination for 2 shillings 4 pence—the equivalent of 57 cents.

"Any Mexican exporter could have sent 11 pounds for only 58 cents, while a German exporter could send an 11-pound package to the same place for 73 cents. In other words, if two articles of commerce identically the same, each weighing 3 pounds, the wholesale price also being the same, were ordered by a person residing at the same place in the Argentine Republic, one ordered from England by parcels post and the other ordered from the United States by the present American system of transportation, these two articles when placed on sale side by side in the Argentine Republic would show that the American-made article would cost just $5.73 more than the one the product of English skill."

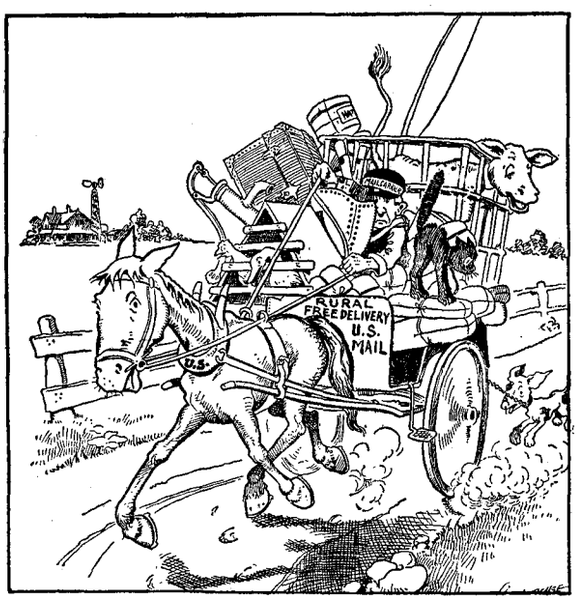
No new legislation by Congress would be needed to extend the parcels-post treaties to every nation on earth. Says Mr. Winter:

"It is not generally known, but it is nevertheless a fact, that the Postmaster-General, by and with the consent of the President, has the power to negotiate and conclude a parcels-post convention with any foreign government with which, in his discretion, he may see fit to treat.

"This power has been so seldom used that those having commercial and manufacturing interests in this country that would be greatly benefited by an extension of the foreign parcels post have become greatly exasperated.

"The President of the United States could, and no doubt would, direct the Postmaster-General immediately to institute negotiations for a parcels-post convention with every foreign government, both large and small, if he but realized the necessity of such action on his part."

The treaty with Germany, which has been in operation since October 1, 1899, is so framed that for parcels weighing less than five pounds it costs the American less to send such a package to Germany than it costs the German to send one to the United States; but for parcels weighing more than five pounds the German has the advantage. Mr. Winter thinks that this discrimination in favor of the German in the case of the larger parcels is grossly unfair, and he points out that in the first nine months of the treaty's operation (the only figures obtainable so far) we sent to Germany 16,250 parcels, while Germany sent to the United States 26,500. "The balance of trade in favor of Germany," remarks Mr. Winter, "is exactly what might have been expected under such a treaty." England, he notes, which has a parcels-post treaty with nearly every civilized nation on earth,



PARCELS POST IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

exported $20,500,000 worth of merchandise through the parcels post last year.

Coming now to the need of a domestic parcels-post system, Mr. Winter says:

"There are many millions of people in the United States who live at a distance from any express office, and consequently when anything is sent to them they must go for it in person or procure the services of some neighbor or friend. In rural localities, where excursions to railroad stations are not an every-day occurrence, it often proves very aggravating to be compelled to suspend the performance of important duties and make a special trip to a distant express office for one little package, which, perchance, is very much needed.

"As is well known, the express companies are very arbitrary in their dealings with their patrons. For illustration, if the package is not called for within a few hours after its arrival, no matter how many miles the person for whom it is intended may live from the express office, the express agent is instructed by the express company to report the same to them, and they immediately send the person or firm who sent the package a form communication, reading about as follows: 'Goods consigned to John Smith reported by express agent at Jonesboro as remaining on hand uncalled for. Please instruct us as to disposition.'

"The receipt of such a notice by the party or firm sending the goods is very apt to impair or affect the business standing of the party ordering, who, altho having no intention whatever of defaulting in accepting the goods ordered, is confronted by embarrassing and what almost seems actual evidence of such an intention.

"Some one who has taken the trouble to dig for facts in the case and compute results has said that the enormous sum of $90,000,000 is annually spent by the people of this country who reside in non-railroad communities, owing to the lack of the proper facilities for package transportation. In no event could the adoption of a domestic parcels post be considered as anything but a brilliant stroke of national economy. . . . . .

"In the great State of Pennsylvania there are only 919 express

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offices, where millions of packages are received and despatched annually by the inhabitants of that State. It is shown that there are 5,206 post-offices or places at which the same packages would be received and despatched under the domestic parcels-post plan. What a great saving of time and money this would prove to the residents of Pennsylvania! Apply this illustration to the whole country and you will begin to realize what the parcels post means to this nation. . . . . .

"To enable you better to realize the immense convenience to the people of this country that would result in their being able to receive their packages at their post-offices instead of at their express offices, your attention is invited to the fact that there is an average of only one express office to each 179 square miles in the United States, while there is one post-office to each 54 square miles. This means that each express office has an average of 3,371 people to serve, who are extended over 179 square miles, while there is an average of 856 inhabitants dependent on each post-office, who are located in 54 square miles."

That the system would pay its way is proved, Mr. Winter thinks, by the handsome profits of the British and German postal systems, each of which operates a parcels post. He reckons that the parcels post in this country would pay a profit of $20,000,000 or more, besides nearly $100,000,000 that would be saved to the people in the difference between the parcels-post charges and the charges now paid to private concerns for transportation.

MORE TROUBLE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

THE recent Venezuela asphalt controversy, out of which our Government emerged without finding it necessary to resort to even a show of arms, is followed by what promises to be a much more serious imbroglio, involving Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador, and furnishing yet another example of the condition of tumult and bloodshed which seems to constitute the normal state of affairs among the South American republics. It is difficult to learn the facts in connection with the occurrences of the past few days in Colombia and Venezuela, for press reports are rigidly censored and even so-called "official" despatches are very unreliable, but it appears that Venezuela has been invaded by a force of 6,000 Colombians, and that a number of engagements have taken place on both Venezuelan and Colombian soil. Ecuador is also involved in the struggle, and Emilio Fernandez, the leader of the Venezuelan revolutionists, has left Curaçao, where he has been living in practical exile, to take part in the invasion of Venezuela. The apparent, tho not official declaration of war on the part of Colombia has been accompanied by the withdrawal of the Colombian Minister from Caracas. The manifesto of the Colombian rebel leader, General Rafael Uribe-Uribe, who has been a very active participant in recent South American disturbances, and whose rumored death, while fighting on the Venezuelan side in the late engagements, is given no wide credence, leads to the conclusion that he has been working, in collusion with President Castro of Venezuela and President Alfaro of Ecuador, to achieve a federation of Ecuador, Venezuela, and Colombia in one state. The chief obstacle to the proposed union is the Colombian Government, which is believed to have initiated the invasion of Venezuela.

THE PHILIPPINES: "You better let up on that noise, the old gent is coming." —*The Minneapolis Tribune.*

The political and military situation is decidedly "bewildering," to use the expression of Mr. Herran, the Colombian chargé d'affaires at Washington; tho, as the Chicago *Daily News* points out, "the complication is in all essentials typical of the Latin republics, in which political intrigue has been conducted for years along military lines, and the forcible establishment of a military dictatorship has come to be looked upon as naturally preceding a change of administration." "It is alleged," adds the same paper, "that the insurgents of one of the republics are being aided by some of the troops of the other. The regular troops and the insurrectionaries of each of the two countries seem likely to divide against each other, all four of the belligerent factions thereby taking on two enemies apiece." The New York *Tribune*, discussing the project of a "Great Colombia," such as is favored by Uribe-Uribe, declares:

"There is, of course, something to be said in favor of the ambitious scheme to which General Uribe-Uribe has committed himself, provided the states concerned would accept it. The three states of Colombia, Ecuador, and Venezuela were originally one. It was as one state that they gained independence from Spain in 1819. No doubt Bolivar, the liberator, intended and expected them always to remain one. As a matter of fact they did thus remain one for more than a dozen years, until 1832. Then they separated into three, and three they have since remained. They might readily be reunited if they so desired. Their populations are homogeneous. Their constitutions and general systems are alike. They all three have the same state religion, Roman Catholicism, and Colombia is only a trifle more tolerant of other faiths than are the other two. United, the three would form a large and compact state. Colombia has an area of about 505,000 square miles, Ecuador of 120,000, and Venezuela of 594,000, a total of 1,210,000 square miles. Colombia's population is about 4,500,000, Ecuador's 1,500,000, and Venezuela's 3,000,000, a total of 9,000,000. The 'Great Colombia' would therefore be the third state of South America in area and the second in population. It would rank with Brazil and Argentina to form the 'big three' of the continent.

"It is doubtful, however, whether the one state would be any more peaceful, stable, prosperous, or progressive than the three. If three or four million people can not get along without revolutions, nine millions can not. Still more doubtful is it whether a lasting union can be formed through the means adopted by General Uribe."

The United States Government has been appealed to by the Panama Railroad Company to protect American interests on the isthmus, and in response thereto sent the gunboat *Machias* to Colon. The cruiser *Ranger* has been ordered to Panama, and the battle-ship *Iowa* is also being held in readiness. This action on the part of the Government is in accord with treaty provisions that compel the keeping open of the right of transit across the isthmus, and it is not generally believed that any further entanglement of this country will result. Says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*:

"The United States has not the slightest intention of interfering in the politics of the two South American countries whose internal and external quarrels are darkening the horizon. If Venezuela and Colombia insist upon coming to blows they will just have to fight it out between themselves. Their peculiar politics constitute no business of ours. In this respect the United States will maintain a strict neutrality, nor is there any reason

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to believe that intervention will be threatened from any other direction."

The New York *Herald*, on the other hand, favors an aggressive policy, and thinks that it is the duty of the United States to "impose its authority upon the combatants." It says:

"From a commercial standpoint energetic measures are desirable in view of the vast interests involved; from a humanitarian standpoint because prompt action would probably prevent further bloodshed, thirty-five thousand lives having been sacrificed already in the Colombian upheaval of the last year and a half, and from a diplomatic standpoint from the certainty that a decided attitude now would indispose any European power to intrigue with Central American governments for territorial concessions disguised as leases of ports, islands, etc. . . . . .

"It is, in short, the duty, as it is the right, of the United States to see that the disturbance in Central America be circumscribed within an area that can involve no danger to European interests, and if the employment of land and naval forces be necessary to accomplish that object they should be employed unhesitatingly."

PENNSYLVANIA AND VIRGINIA DEMOCRATS AND MR. BRYAN.

THE lack of enthusiasm for free silver and Mr. Bryan that is apparent in some of the Democratic state platforms this year seemed to bring out more comment from the Republican and Independent papers than from the press of the Democratic Party itself. The latest Democratic state conventions to frame platforms met last week in Virginia and Pennsylvania; the Virginia Democrats indorsed in a general way the party leaders "from Jefferson to Bryan," and the Pennsylvania Democrats confined their platform declarations entirely to state issues, ignoring national affairs and leaders entirely. The Pennsylvania Democrats arraigned the Republican state government in scathing terms, declaring that "every department of the state government is honeycombed with profligacy, dishonesty, and reckless disregard of constitutional and moral obligations," and that "the sanctity of law, the obligations of official oaths, and the demands of common honesty" are thrust aside by the insatiate greed of the Republican "ring" for money—an arraignment that the Philadelphia *Press* and other anti-Quay Republican papers think is not beyond the truth. *The Press* says of the platform's silence on silver and Bryan:

"Five Democratic state conventions have this year taken virtually the same position, namely, Michigan, Ohio, Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania. In most cases Mr. Bryan and free silver have been ignored. But in Ohio Bryan's name was jeered and in Virginia notice was openly served on him that he must surrender the leadership of the party. The Democratic state conventions yet to assemble this year in Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Iowa will undoubtedly take a similar attitude, and Mr. Bryan will be compelled to admit, if he has not already, that the day of his primacy is over.

"With Mr. Bryan must go the free-silver issue. It has been treated with the same contemptuous silence as he, and like him it can have no resurrection. These facts in the new political situation have been made evident by the Democratic state conventions held in 1901."

Mr. Bryan's *Commoner* says of the reorganization movement:

"The loyal Democrats who have borne the burden of recent campaigns and who have made pecuniary sacrifice to support Democratic principles ought to learn something of the meaning of reorganization by running over the list of suggested Presidential candidates. Among the men who supported the Democratic ticket in 1896 and in 1900 (not because of party regularity but because of conviction) were some of the best, bravest, and truest Democrats ever known, and yet none of them are mentioned in connection with the Presidency. The reorganizers want 'harmony,' and their method of securing it is to place under the ban all who believe in the creed of the party as promulgated by recent national conventions. The reorganizers consider three things essential to 'success,' viz., first, the abandonment of the Kansas City platform; second, the nomination of candidates who do not believe in that platform; and, third, the selection of a national committee composed of men who either opposed the ticket in 1896 or gave it passive support. Why ostracize the best men in the party? Why place a premium on disloyalty?"

TEMPORARY DISFRANCHISEMENT FOR DRUNKARDS.

WHILE various States are making the franchise dependent upon education, property, and the right kind of grandfathers, a Massachusetts clergyman suggests that a man's vote be made to depend on his keeping sober. "Our wise rulers have ordained," says Rev. Dr. Prescott of the Parkman Street Methodist Church in Dorchester, Mass, "that a man who gets drunk shall be fined, and that if he can not pay his fine he must go to jail for thirty or sixty days. While there he has plenty to eat and nothing to do, but his poor, disgraced wife and ragged children must shift for themselves and bear the burden." Dr. Prescott continues:

"If I had the making of the laws, I would disfranchise such a man for a year and show him that, in order to be classed as a respectable citizen, he must act respectably and have respect for himself. If he got drunk again, I would simply double his punishment. This would result in a good many less votes being cast on election day, but I think that after a while both the drunkards and the saloon-keepers would get rather tired of it."

The Boston *Transcript* regards the plan as "certainly worth trying," but takes exceptions to Dr. Prescott's reflection upon the saloon-keepers, who, *The Transcript* believes, look upon drunkenness "with decided disapproval." It says:

"It is open to question whether disfranchisement would in itself have a deterrent effect upon the slave of drink. It is to be feared that he is already so lost in self-respect that it would not bother him at all to place upon him this mark of disrespectability. Its severest effect upon him might be that it took from him comfortable board and lodgings for thirty or sixty days. But to his family at least, it would be an improvement upon the present unjust system, and it might result beneficially upon the drunkard himself. It is, as we have already said, worth the trying.

"We must take exception, however, to Mr. Prescott's imputation upon the saloon-keepers that they are the gainers by drunkenness, or that they look upon it with approval. We incline to the opinion that the respectable liquor dealer (and only respectable men should be given licenses to sell intoxicating liquor) looks upon drunkenness with decided disapproval. It is, in the first place, disagreeable to have dealings with drunken men, and they are sure to bring a saloon into disrepute, and to prevent respectable men from visiting it. So upon the low ground of dollars and cents alone, it is pretty certain that the average saloon-keeper would be glad, if he could manage them, to make drunkards what are called 'moderate drinkers,' and therefore steadier and more profitable customers. Drunkards are only a nuisance to saloon-keepers and seriously injure business for them."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE match trust is not afraid of strikes. The more the merrier.—*The New York World.*

WHAT the South American people need is a John Pierpont Morgan to syndicate them.—*The Washington Post.*

IT may turn out yet that Neely will sue the Government for false imprisonment.—*The Indianapolis News.*

IF Venezuela and Columbia are not careful they will get into trouble with each other one of these days.—*The Chicago News.*

SANTOS-DUMONT has demonstrated that the great problem of aerial navigation is to find a soft spot to fall upon.—*The Baltimore American.*

WHEN the isthmian canal is completed passengers can sit on the deck of ships in transit and enjoy a revolution on either side.—*The New York World.*

COUNT VON WALDERSEE is being decorated on the theory that he could have done something had he arrived in China on time.—*The Baltimore American.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

THE COMING DRAMATIC SEASON.

MR. CHARLES FROHMAN, the Napoleon (or should one say the J. Pierpont Morgan?) of the dramatic world, is back from Europe with announcements of interest to all theater-goers. Sara Bernhardt will play Romeo to Miss Maude Adams's Juliet, and play it *in English*. William Gillette will play Hamlet. Virginia Harned will shine as a new star in "Alice of Old Vincennes." Here is Mr. Frohman's statement in detail, in the form of an interview (New York *Sun*):

"Sir Henry Irving and Ellen Terry will start a twenty weeks' tour at the Knickerbocker in October, using 'Coriolanus,' 'Mme. Sans Gêne' and other plays. I have a two-year contract with Charles Hawtrey, who will bring a company of thirty, including Jessie Bateman, Bella Pateman, and Robert Pateman. He will open at the Garrick on October 7 with 'A Message from Mars,' which he has played for two consecutive seasons in London. I have also an arrangement with Charles Wyndham by which he is to decide by October 1 whether he will undertake an American tour under my direction, with Mary Moore and their entire company, to begin in New York in January. I have made an offer to John Hare, and it will probably be accepted, which will bring him to New York a year from this October with a specially selected company to play the entire season at the Savoy Theater, producing all of the old Robertsonian comedies.

"Only the early dates of my New York theaters have been finally settled. I will open the Empire on September 2 with John Drew in Cap. Robert Marshall's comedy of 'The Second in Command.' The Empire Stock Company, with Margaret Anglin and Charles Richman as leaders, will follow the Drew engagement. The first play will be H. V. Esmond's 'The Wilderness.' The Garrick will reopen in August with 'Are You a Mason?' followed by a revival of 'Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines,' with Ethel Barrymore. Then Mr. Hawtrey's engagement commences. A Klaw and Erlanger production will open the Madison Square, followed by William Collier in a new play. Edward H. Sothern will start at the Garden in September, after which I will make special productions there. William Faversham, making his début as a star under my management, will reopen the Criterion in August in 'A Royal Rival.' Mrs. Leslie Carter will succeed him and then Julia Marlowe will occupy the Criterion. I will open the Savoy with a new comedy, with Isabel Irving and E. M. Holland in the principal rôles, or a new Paul Potter play. 'La Veine' will follow either that I decide upon.

"After Sir Henry Irving's engagement at the Knickerbocker, Maude Adams will begin her New York season with a new play by J. M. Barrie, and will also make the production intended for last year of 'As You Like It.' Miss Adams is in a little village in the interior of France and will return to America in three weeks. William Gillette will follow her at the Knickerbocker in 'Hamlet.' Annie Russell comes to the Lyceum in November in 'A Royal Family' with the same company she had last year, and Captain Marshall's comedy will be followed by a new play. Clyde Fitch is writing a comedy for Miss Russell which he hopes to have ready in time for her Lyceum season. William H. Crane begins his second season under my management in 'David Harum' in October. In the same month Virginia Harned will become a star under my management in 'Alice of Old Vincennes.'

"Among the new plays secured are: A comedy by Henry Arthur Jones, the principal part to be played in London by Lena Ashwell; a comedy by A. W. Pinero, which I shall first produce in London; a new play by Augustus Thomas called 'Colorado,' which I shall produce at Wallack's in November, and a new play by Edward E. Kidder called 'Sky Farm,' which I will do at the Boston Museum. I am also to have new plays by Captain Marshall, Basil Hood, H. V. Esmond, Jerome K. Jerome, and R. C. Carton, the author of 'Lord and Lady Algy.' Mr. Carton's play is to be done first at the Criterion Theater, London. I have also Alfred Capus's comedy 'La Veine,' which is the biggest success in Paris since 'Frou Frou.' I have also 'La Petite Fonctonnier,' by the same author; 'Mice and Men,' by Mrs. Ryley; 'The Noble Lord,' by Captain Marshall, and this will be done with a new Marshall one-act play similar to his 'Shades of Night,' which made such an impression at the Lyceum last year. I have secured 'Twin Sisters,' the German comedy which was so successful at the Irving Place Theater; a dramatization of Anstey's 'Magic Bottle,' by himself, also his present London success, 'The Man from Blankley's,' which will be held for Charles Hawtrey. I have also brought home Haddon Chambers's 'The Awakening,' and a new play by him. Clyde Fitch has delivered his newest play, 'D'Orsay, the Dandy,' and I have arranged to have this done in London by Beerbohm Tree."

Among the novels that have been or will be dramatized are "Eben Holden," "The Gentleman from Indiana," and "Mr. Dooley." Other dramatizations not under Mr. Frohman's management will be "Monsieur Beaucaire," with Mr. Richard Mansfield; "The Forest Lovers," with Miss Bertha Galland; and "The Redemption of David Corson," with Miss Julia Marlowe.

HENRYK SIENKIEWICZ AND WHAT HE STANDS FOR.

IT is not as "the author of 'Quo Vadis'" that the name of Sienkiewicz will be longest and best remembered, altho that is the title (in America at least) by which he is most popularly known. It is rather, says Mr. Louis E. Van Norman, as the man who made his country known to the world, as the author of the Trilogy of Polish novels, that Sienkiewicz claims the affection and homage of his countrymen. Mr. Van Norman contributes to the magazine number of *The Outlook* (August) an account of a visit to Sienkiewicz at his summer cottage in the Carpathian Mountains. To the American, the Englishman, the Germans, we are told, the Polish author is "a masterly weaver of fascinating, powerful, realistic romances." To the Pole he is all this and much more:

"He is his country's first adequate interpreter to the world, and his works are the mirror in which 'Sarmatia sees her strenuous, beautiful self.' To an audience larger, more widely distributed, and more generally intelligent than that of any other living author—with the possible exception of Tolstoy—he says: 'Gentlemen, permit me to present Poland. This is not mere story-telling, literary portraiture, romance-building. This is a great people—Poland, with all her magnificent virtues, all her lamentable shortcomings. Permit me, ladies and gentlemen, to present to you Poland.' . . . . . .

"In Cracow, in Warsaw, in Posen, in the three divisions of the ancient Polish commonwealth, it is the same story one hears everywhere—Henryk Sienkiewicz is absolute master of the hearts of his countrymen. He looms up as the most precious, the most representative, national figure. In all his Polish works it is the same. The Poles find in them their patriotic *credo*. They are Poland crystallized into literature. They are more. They contain the promise of a future, the germ of the national regeneration."

Of the novelist's personality the writer says:

"A man in the prime of life and in the plentitude of his powers, hearty, cordial, and courteous, slightly reserved at times, always modest and unassuming; a man of the middle height, with a kindly, honest face and quiet manners, with now and then the almost hunted look of one who fears the 'lionizer'—such was, in brief, the impression made by Henryk Sienkiewicz when I first saw him. His was a most winning personality, with simple, natural dignity, and an utter lack of pose."

In fact, Mr. Sienkiewicz is so modest that the interviewer had to make a search among the "biography pigeon-holes" of several Warsaw newspapers before he could ascertain anything about the early career and literary struggles of the novelist, from whom it was impossible to extract personal details "by any means known to the diplomat's art or the journalist's craft." What he did learn the writer sets forth as follows:

"Like most eminent literary men, his beginnings were arduous and discouraging. From his mother, Stephani Cieci-

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szewska, who was a poetess of taste and culture, he inherited a taste for literature. He wrote a series of critical articles in 1869, in his twenty-fifth year, but they attracted no attention. The next year he tried a novel, but that met a fate strangely appropriate to its title—'In Vain.' No one credited him with talent, and he lost heart. In the year of our Centennial he came to this country and joined Madame Modjeska's famous colony of expatriated Poles in California. Then came his sketches of travel in America. 'I know the great West of America as a traveler only,' he said. Here I fancied I could detect the faintest apologetic touch to the voice. Perhaps the novelist has had an inkling of the sensitiveness of Americans to the opinions of distinguished foreigners, like Dickens and himself, who have seemed hasty in their generalizations of America 'as seen from a car window.' Mr. Sienkiewicz's reference to pigs in the streets of New York somehow lingers unpleasantly in the memory."

Many of the characters in the famous Trilogy were actual historic verities. But some of the most fascinating figures of the romances, the novelist declares, especially Zagloba and Podbipienta, were types of people or classes. Mr. Van Norman questioned him on this point, and the following conversation took place:

"'Aside from the historical characters in the Trilogy, you have given us a number of types, have you not?' I asked. 'If Skshetuski, Hmelnitski, Vishnyevetski, Kmita, and Radziwill were actual figures of history, what of Zagloba, of Podbipienta, of Volodiyovski?'

"'Michael Volodiyovski was an actual character. There was a knight of that name, known far and wide as "the best soldier of the Commonwealth." The manner of his death, including the dramatic visit of Sobieski at his funeral, are historic verities. The siege of the stronghold of Kamenetz in Podolia happened just as I have pictured it.'

"'And Zagloba?'

"'Zagloba is a type, particularly common at the time of which I have written, altho I know many Zaglobas to-day in Lithuania, and even here in Galicia.'

"Boastful yet brave, crafty in council, sharp and witty of tongue, drinking by the bucket rather than by the glass, with an appetite like that of the boars of his native forests, cheerful in the face of adverse fortune, with a humor and kindliness quite unique, the old noble has no analog in any literature, with perhaps the exception of Shakespeare's Falstaff. I suggested the similarity to Mr. Sienkiewicz.

"'If I may be permitted to make a comparison,' he said, 'I think that Zagloba is a better character than Falstaff. At heart the old noble was a good fellow. He would fight bravely when it became necessary, whereas Shakespeare makes Falstaff a coward and a poltroon.'

"A happier comparison, perhaps, is that of a German critic, who calls Zagloba a second Ulysses. Indeed, the old noble gloried in the resemblance he bore to the wily Greek. In stratagems and deceptions, in outwitting or placating the enemy, in making foes love each other by false yet plausible honeyed speeches, for withering sarcasm, Zagloba is certainly to be compared with Homer's *vir incomparabilis*—having the advantage of kindliness and humor, which the Greek did not have.

"'And what of simple, chivalrous Podbipienta, the long Lithuanian knight?'

"'Podbipienta is a fantasy, but a true type. In him we see Lithuania.'

"To those who know the Lithuanian type, the fidelity of the artist in depicting Podbipienta is wonderful. Large of limb and heart, simple but strong of mind, taciturn, even moody at times, generous, patient, relentless when his mind was once made up (waiting years to fulfil his vow to cut off the three Turkish heads) —Pan Longin is Lithuania personified."

Of the Trilogy as literature, Mr. Van Norman quotes an English critic who has characterized Sienkiewicz as "Scott and Dumas rolled into one, with the added humor of Cervantes, and at times the strength of Shakespeare," and adds:

"With the tragic, tense, bloody history of his country as a cyclopean background, he has swept with bold, beautiful lines, and his brush has limned a marvelous picture. Battle, adventure, heroism, virile conflict, are the strokes that stand out, but the eurythmy that dominates the entire picture, the light that suffuses the canvas, is that of love. Sienkiewicz knows, with an exquisite knowledge which finds at once the vital point of every situation, that love is and should be the mainspring, the soul, of the novel. He is not afraid of his theme. His characters are not 'goody-goodies.' They are far from being carpet-knights or shepherdesses of Arcady. Occasionally, for one shuddering second, we get a glimpse of the most brutal depths in his men. They are always strong and virile. He never shrinks from physical love, but when he touches it he does so incidentally, lightly, and then passes. The imagination is never soiled by his scenes or characters. His conception of love is always high, noble, and pure."

In conclusion Mr. Van Norman says:

"The novels of Henryk Sienkiewicz have been translated into almost every civilized tongue. Sixteen of his books are now (1900) in English, thirty-nine in Russian, fifteen in German, fourteen in Bohemian, nine in Italian, eight in French, three in Swedish, one in Spanish, one in Portuguese, one in Greek, two in Armenian, and some of the shorter stories in other less important tongues. In Russia he is read more than any other author —not excepting Tolstoy. Russians know Polish history, and, moreover, in the romances the two peoples are never at enmity. Was this a clever diplomatic stroke of the novelist, or was it merely a coincidence?"

AMERICAN ART AWARDS AT THE PAN-AMERICAN.

IN the Hall of Fine Arts at Buffalo about 800 paintings by American artists are on exhibition. The committee on awards has granted about 180 prizes for paintings, and for the entire exhibit of paintings, engravings, sculpture, and drawings, 277 prizes have been granted. The committee justifies this large number of awards as follows:

"The jury of awards for the division of fine arts has to report that the exhibition of fine arts in the present exposition is the most complete and representative exhibition of American art ever yet got together. Almost all the works collected were solicited for the exhibition by the director of fine arts, and no unsolicited work was accepted without the approval of an expert professional jury, so that the mere presence of a work of art in this collection is of itself a certificate of merit. Under these circumstances it has seemed necessary to the jury to make a very large number of recommendations or awards, in order to do even partial justice to the work exhibited."

This explanation does not, however, avert criticism. The Hartford *Times*, while admitting that the awards are fairly made, if it be conceded that so many of them had to be given, says:

"It is hardly possible to doubt that the cause of art would have been advanced by giving one medal where a dozen have been given. In that case there would have been honor in the award; at present it is rather that those who got nothing are more aggrieved than if only a few had been chosen for distinction; those who have awards feel that there is no great merit in being put in a large class to which most of them feel they are already known to belong, and the few who might naturally have hoped to find their names in a much smaller list wish they might have had the opportunity to contest under such terms. Commercially the plan followed may be a good one. It advertises the exhibition and it advertises a large number of artists, but from the other point of view the plan leaves much to be desired."

The New York *Evening Post* comments to the same effect:

"It is to be feared that many of the artists thus honored will hold the distinction cheap. Many will feel that if the average of our painting is really so high, the better plan would be, in recognition of so gratifying a consummation, to place all exhibitors from the United States *hors concours*, and reserve mere medals and mentions for the less advanced nations. To give everybody medals and mention seems to show an undue distrust of the in-

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ward grace, and an exaggerated solicitude for the outward sign. While we most of us are brave enough to bear whatever distinction is thrust upon us, certainly a good score of competent painters must rub their eyes to find themselves in the gold-medal class with John La Farge, Winslow Homer, Whistler, and Sargeant; and certainly if twenty-six Grands Prix were enough for the world at the Paris Exposition, thirty-three gold medals are too many for all America."

A special diploma and medal of honor were unanimously recommended by the committee for Mr. Augustus St. Gaudens, the sculptor, in view of the "extraordinary and altogether exceptional merit" of his work. "To this," says the Hartford *Times*, "no one, we think, objects, not even the other sculptors in the competition"; and *The Evening Post* thinks that this part of the decision "will be applauded by all who know the high seriousness and exquisite artistry of his work."

AN ARRAIGNMENT OF ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

MR. W. S. HARWOOD, an American newspaper writer, has been wandering among the bookstalls of London, examining the wares thereon displayed, and he reaches a pessimistic opinion of the English periodical. In the New York *Times Saturday Review* he writes:

"Outside of some of the larger railway station-stalls, I did not find a place where any special interest was shown in English or Scotch periodicals of high merit. Indeed, but seldom did I find a stall offering for sale a single representative review, while many seemed to have but slight demand for the few high-grade magazines of London.

"In most cases the proprietor would say that the better class of publications were not on sale because largely they were taken by subscription, by the year; but when pressed to know why there was not a liberal month-to-month sale of such publications, as is the case in similar publications in the United States, he would reply, sometimes testily, sometimes half angrily, sometimes shamefacedly, that, if the truth must be told, the high-class publications were for the slender circle of the few—the millions cared nothing for them."

As a class of paintings sold to a nation, continues the writer, establishes that nation's standard of art, so the literature most widely sold establishes the general literary standards of taste. Studying the English periodicals, Mr. Harwood found first, as to exteriors, that they "were printed upon paper of the flimsiest quality, hardly up to that in use in a backwoods newspaper office. The presswork was execrable, even more noticeably poor." He adds:

"The illustrations, an important feature of a magazine in these days, were, for the most part, not only mournfully amateurish, but inartistically amateurish. In drawing, in illumination of the text, in reproduction, they were alike miserable. I can see some occasion for this in the statement of a very well-known art editor of London, connected with one of the better publications. He told me one day in conversation of the surprise expressed by a young American artist on learning that the editor would not pay one-third as much for some illustrations under consideration between them as the artist would have received for the same pictures at the hands of any editor of a publication in the United States of corresponding prominence."

The second and most important point noticed by Mr. Harwood was the character of the contents:

"Should one start out with the assumption that the mind of the English masses, of the London masses in particular, is incapable of maintaining any coherent train of thought, characterization of the contents of these periodicals would be idle; but if one holds that this mind is still capable of excellent mental processes, then the situation deserves attention. Take up any one of these widely circulated publications, representative of the mental food of the London millions. It has many curious features. One of them is the recital of abnormal events, not in attractive literary form; rather in a bald and humdrum style, an ugly recital of freakish happenings, the more grotesque or horrible the better. Other of the articles, dealing with historical or scientific subjects, show their sad indenture to the cyclopedias. Again, there appears the evidence of a positive craze, pictorially as well as in the text, for the eccentric and uncanny, suggesting how important a part the two-headed calf plays in current English literature. There is also a hodge-podge of personalities concerning actors, actresses, and politicians, with now and then mention of a statesman; a sickening, uninterrupted flow of adulatory comment on the inconsequential movements of royalty, together with a more or less silly attack on British or continental foibles through the medium of a rather flaccid satire."

In conclusion, Mr. Harwood writes:

"That which the United States has in abundance, England has in leanness. While in the United States many strong, clean, enriching magazines are on the stalls month by month and week by week, not only exposed for sale in the large cities, but in every wayside town as well, supplemented by the enormous output of the regular subscription lists, in England the literary food offered to the millions is either froth or scum or an unvitalized mixture of both."

CLASSICISM DISCARDED IN RUSSIAN EDUCATION.

"REFORM" is now the watchword in educational life in Russia. The student riots, it will be remembered, produced a determination in governmental circles to reorganize secondary and higher education, the Czar himself instructing the new minister of that department, Vannovski, to apply radical remedies to the evils the disorders had disclosed.

University reform is still under preliminary and general discussion, but in secondary education a great step has already been taken. A special commission, appointed by the minister to suggest improvements in the curricula and methods of gymnasia and the "real" schools, with the view of adapting them to modern needs and modern ideas, has concluded its labors and submitted a report which the liberals hail with keen delight as a realization of their long-desired reform.

Briefly stated, the commission advocates the abolition of the distinction between the gymnasium and the real school by banishing the classical languages from the former, where they have been obligatory and even predominant. Without the classical languages no one could enter a university. The conservatives have set great store by this feature of gymnasia, in which science, modern literature, and living languages were almost wholly neglected. Hereafter, Greek is to be eliminated and Latin made an optional study, not required as a prerequisite to most of the "faculties" of the university.

This reform, already accepted, is to go into effect in 1903, and preparations for the new condition of things are to be begun at once. The press is laden with animated comment on the importance and effects of the measure. The St. Petersburg *Novosti* says:

"To make the classical languages optional is to eliminate them, for in Russia no one, even in the universities, studies that which he is not obliged to study. And so we are to say 'Vale!' to what, for thirty years, has been the very essence of our educational system.

"The time will probably come when Western Europe will bid farewell to the classical tongues. But then the parting will be different from that with us; there it will be like the separation from an old mentor to whom one is deeply grateful, but who has become superannuated and must make room for a younger teacher, one equipped with more modern knowledge and able to arm the new generations therewith. If we say good-by to classicism without regret, the fault is with the mentor, not with the pupils. To us this mentor has been a gloomy pedant who had nothing

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national or human about him. His business was to repress, not to develop and encourage thought."

The *Novoye Vremya*, conservative, writes in a similar strain. It says:

"Strange as it may be, our somber classical school never had broad educational aims, and even as regards school discipline it has proved beneath criticism. It has known but one means of 'education'—appeal to fear. In the sort of youths it has graduated in the thirty years of its existence it has abundantly demonstrated its worthlessness. While it has virtually monopolized general education, it has given neither knowledge nor moral culture to its discontented pupils, who entered it with dread and left it with malicious hatred."

It is assumed that, along with modern literature, living languages, and the new spirit generally which are to characterize the secondary schools henceforth, there will be a relaxation of the drastic control over the habits and lives of the pupils. The Czar, in sanctioning the reform, expressed a hope that due attention would be paid to "religious and moral education," but in what way this desideratum is to be achieved has not been determined. —*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TWO VIEWS OF ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S novels have been out of fashion for many years; but of late a disposition to reconsider his place among English writers is evident. Two very different judgments of him have appeared during the past month, one by an English critic, Mr. Walter Frewen Lord, the other by Mr. Howells. It is a somewhat unusual circumstance that in this case Mr. Howells is the eulogist. Mr. Lord, on the other hand, has few words of praise to bestow. Writing in *The Contemporary Review* he says:

"Lord Beaconsfield was the Paul Veronese of English novelists. It would be waste of time to inquire what artist's name could be bracketed with Anthony Trollope, for Mr. Trollope was not an artist, he was a photographer. It was only for the improvement of his style that he subjected himself to discipline. In this he persevered until he developed a narrative style which, for his purpose, could hardly be surpassed: it is lucid and easy, if somewhat commonplace. For the rest of an artist's work Trollope cared nothing. He did not devise new and startling plots, life as he knew it being sufficently varied and interesting to satisfy ordinary people. He took pride in remaining an ordinary person himself, and in appealing to every-day emotion and narrating every-day experiences. What he saw he could tell better, perhaps, than anybody else, as Mr. Browning somewhat grudgingly said of Andrea del Sarto. What he did not see, did not exist for him. He had something of the angry impatience of the middle-class mind with all points of view not his own. In 'Barchester Towers' he permitted himself to gibe at the recently published novel, 'Tancred,' and for the author as well as the work he cherished a feeling of contemptuous dislike. There could be no finer tribute to Lord Beaconsfield's genius. 'Tancred' is as far beyond anything that Mr. Trollope wrote as 'Orley Farm' is superior to a Chancery pleading; and we have but to lay 'Alroy' on the same table with 'The Prime Minister' to see where Anthony Trollope stands. It is nearly twenty years since he died, and his work has been going steadily out of fashion every year."

Mr. Lord nevertheless admits that Trollope is entitled to claim a very high place as a master of plot and narrative; and that, while not an artist, his photography was consummate. Mr. Trollope himself, we are told, repudiated with indignation the idea that he was any more of an artist than a bootmaker.

Mr. Howells's love of what has been called "refined realism" and of "microscopic detail" naturally inclines him to estimate Trollope highly. He thus writes of him (in *Harper's Bazar*):

"If I have not yet said that I think Anthony Trollope the most English of the English novelists I will do so now. Of course, Jane Austen and George Eliot might dispute this primacy with him, but both would fail in the comparison, the one because she was too witty and the other because she was too wise faithfully to mirror the British spirit. The perpetual play of delicate sarcasm in Jane Austen's books is as alien to the heavy sincerity of that simple soul as the deep psychological implications of George Eliot's; but the make and the manner of Trollope are exactly interpretative of it. All is plain and open in his work; if there is any cutting or thrusting it is not such as leaves the subject to shake itself before it realizes a wound; if there is any philosophizing it is not of the accusing sort which makes the reader feel the fault or the fate of the character as bound with him; and yet Trollope was a true humorist, and, as I have already insisted, a profound moralist. He surpassed the only contemporaries worthy to be named with him in very essential things as far as he surpassed those two great women in keeping absolutely the level of the English nature. He was a greater painter of manners than Thackeray because he was neither a sentimentalist nor a caricaturist; and he was of a more convincing imagination than Dickens because he knew and employed the probable facts in the case and kept himself free of all fantastic contrivances. . . . One need not recur to Carlyle's saying that Trollope could never lack for characters, so long as there were thirty millions of people in Great Britain, mostly bores; for that is as false and wrong-headed as nearly all Carlyle's *ad captandum* criticisms; and Hawthorne's saying that a novel of Trollope's was like a piece of earth under the microscope, with all the life active upon it, imparts an erring sense of dimensions. If a telescope of prodigious power could be trained from somewhere in space upon the British Isles, so that their people could be seen life-size, that would offer some such effect as we get in Trollope's fiction. He had not enough, or he had too much, imagination to conceive of representing his fellow subjects in the mid-years of the Victorian reign, other than as he knew them, and he neither extenuated nor aught set down in malice concerning them. . . . . .

"Upon the whole I should be inclined to place Trollope among the very first of those supreme novelists to whom the ever-womanly has revealed itself. He has not shown the subtlest sense of womanhood; his portraits do not impart the last, the most exquisite joy; it is not the very soul of the sex that shows itself in them; but it is the mind, the heart, the conscience, the manner; and this is for one painter enough. Let Jane Austen catch their ultimate charm, and George Eliot their ultimate truth, and Hawthorne their farthermost meanings and intimations; Trollope has shown them as we mostly see them when we meet them in society and as we know them at home; and if it were any longer his to choose, he might well rest content with his work. For my part I wish I might send my readers to the long line of his wise, just, sane novels, which I have been visiting anew for the purposes of these papers, and finding as delightful as ever, and, thanks to extraordinary gifts for forgetting, almost as fresh as ever."

NOTES.

HALL CAINE'S "Eternal City," now running in *Collier's Weekly* and until lately in *Pearsons*, is likely to have a big boom as a result of the author's dispute with Messrs. Pearsons over the alleged "immorality" of the story. The English publishers bought it for use as a serial, but when they found certain passages in it not adapted to the tender mind of the British young girl, there was forthwith war and rumors of war, and the serial publication was dropped.

AMONG the most interesting private collections of Americana is the library of the late Prof. Moses Coit Tyler, of Cornell, which is particularly rich in early pamphlets and printed books, and is said to be one of the completest working libraries in American history now in private hands. By the terms of Professor Tyler's will the library is to be kept intact and not disposed of at auction. It is to be hoped that some one of our American institutions of learning will avail itself of this opportunity of providing for the higher work of its students in American history and literature.

IN trying to account for the fact that the popularity of novels at the present moment is "in inverse ratio to their real artistic merit as genuine studies of life," and that Miss Corelli's "Master Christian," say, had incomparably a larger sale than Miss Cholmondeley's "Red Pottage" with its charming art, *The Quarterly Review* (July) remarks: "Just as many novels of a very inferior order are widely read because the social sympathies of the writer coincide with those of innumerable fastidious readers, so do other novels, whose merits are incomparably greater, fail to touch more than a limited public, because the social sympathies of the writers are those, not of the many, but of the few. Such writers see in social life a thousand delicate *nuances* which to the great mass of novel-readers are imperceptible; or, if perceived by these readers at all, the fact that the novelist mentions such *nuances* fills them, not with amusement, but with a kind of uneasy resentment."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

BINOCULAR PHOTOGRAPHY.

THE effect of relief or solidity, which we obtain by viewing an object with both eyes at once, can be gained in photography, as every one knows, by the employment of the stereoscope. This, however, necessitates two photographs, taken from slightly different viewpoints, and an apparatus through which they may be viewed simultaneously, each with its corresponding eye. We are told by M. Fred Boissonnas in *La Science pour Tous* (July 15) that if the two negatives be printed together, after the manner of a composite photograph, the result has much

MONOCULAR AND BINOCULAR PORTRAITS.

the same character as if they were observed through a stereoscope. Altho it can not be said that the specimens that he offers are perfectly satisfactory, they are certainly interesting. Says M. Boissonnas:

"The photograph, with its single objective, reproduces nature as a one-eyed man would see it; that is, it reflects a flat image, without relief. Its cyclopean eye throws upon the sensitive plate everything that it sees, and this with wonderful exactitude for the scientist or the technologist, but also with a faultlessness that is disastrous for the artist. This, in brief, is the reason for the difference between the common photographic portrait and the drawing of a master. The former is dry, brutal; it ignores the great law of artistic sacrifice which strives to concentrate the whole interest on the principal object and relegate the environment to the second place. It reproduces inexorably every wrinkle and every hair. The latter, on the contrary, owing to its double point of view, whether conscious or unconscious, sacrifices detail to mass, covers the contours, and produces the sense of relief that we are accustomed to see in life."

A composite binocular photograph, the writer asserts, produces much the same effect, and to prove it he presents the accompanying portraits, one an ordinary photograph and the other formed by combining it with its stereoscopic companion. He says:

"Compare the details of the 'bino' portrait with those of the 'mono.' The latter is flat, without relief, while the former lives and breathes. The discovery of binocular photography is yet in its infancy, and differences that are very appreciable to a practised eye, but are a little difficult for the great public to grasp, will be accentuated when more satisfactory apparatus has been devised. Nevertheless at this moment the principle exists, and the fight between the photography of to-day and that of to-morrow has begun. To my thinking, the issue is not doubtful; the latter will kill the former! . . . . . .

"In binocular photographs the centers of the images are superposable without appreciable doubling of the lines, but as we approach the circumference they diverge and it is impossible to obtain absolute concordance. The contours are blurred, the lights and shades meet together, their resultant is flexible; hard features are softened, and a profile, instead of seeming cut from sheet-metal, becomes softened. . . . The hair no longer looks like iron wire, and . . . the law of sacrifice effects automatically the elimination of all that is useless and annoying. . . . The knowledge of these facts and the study of the great ancient and modern painters show us that to arrive at the best representation of relief on a plane surface it is necessary to use the two eyes and consequently two photographic objectives. Binocular photography will thus give us: (1) a more complete view of the object; (2) relief; (3) simplification by sacrifice, and (4) amplitude, and consequently artistic truth. We shall thus obtain logically and surely that which has been attained hitherto only by empirical methods."

MOSQUITOES AS DISEASE-SPREADERS.

THE agency of insects in the spread of disease has been and still is exciting not only scientific but popular interest. For months the newspapers have been describing experimental work, and every one has at least a general knowledge of the results along this line. We are told by Prof. L. O. Howard in *The Review of Reviews* (August) that probably the first important step was the determination by the United States Department of Agriculture that the germ of Texas fever (a disease allied to malaria) is conveyed from diseased to healthy cows by the cattle tick. This discovery, made in America and by Americans, was the starting-point for most of the work with mosquitoes and malaria carried on by investigators in many parts of the world. Say Professor Howard:

"The discovery of the parasite of malaria, the suggestion that it may be transmitted by a mosquito, the long experimental proof, in which many investigators took part, and the conclusion reached that mosquitoes of the genus *Anopheles* are necessary secondary hosts in the life of the parasitic organism, makes a long story and an interesting one. So many investigators participated that it is difficult to give proper credit, and even now much hard feeling exists between the investigators of the English, Italian, and German schools in regard to priority in certain discoveries. . . . . .

"However satisfactory the demonstration of the complete life-history of the malarial parasite as it occurs in the human blood, and as it lives in the stomach of the *Anopheles* mosquitoes and wanders through the body-cavity of these creatures until by way of the salivary glands and duct it reaches the proboscis, may be to scientific men, and especially to those familiar with the biology of the particular group of parasitic creatures to which the malarial germ belongs, as demonstrating the necessary relation of mosquitoes to the disease, something more is required to convince the average individual, and this has been done many times and in many places by means of actual experimental work in the way of preventing the disease."

The Italians, we are told, have been most active in this work. Italy is the classic land of malaria. Every year two millions of workers are attacked, and malaria is probably the principal cause of the enormous emigration of poor Italians. The experiments tried by Italian physicians, which have interested the whole scientific world, all go to show that by protecting a man from mosquito bites he can also be kept free from malaria. But the most complete experimental demonstration of this fact was carried on by Drs. Sambon and Low, of the London School of Tropical Medicine, in the summer and autumn of 1900, near Ostia, on the Roman Campagna. Says Professor Howard:

"This experiment was so convincing that the last doubter must have given in at its conclusion. The Englishmen lived in a wooden house constructed for the purpose in a very malarious region. The house was tight and thoroughly screened; they took no quinin, and their only precaution was to enter the house at nightfall and to remain there until the next morning. The windows were left open, so that the so-called deadly night air of the Campagna circulated freely through the house. They exposed themselves to rains during the day, since the summer rains were formerly supposed to be very conducive to malaria. They remained in absolutely robust health, while almost every non-protected person in the neighborhood was ill. Conversely,

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mosquitoes which had bitten patients in Italy were taken alive to England, and there, in a place where there was no malaria, they were allowed to bite a person who had never had malaria, and transmitted what the physicians called a 'beautiful case' of double tertian malaria.

"But it has been in her several scientific expeditions to the west coast of Africa that England has done her best work. . . . The expedition of the Liverpool school, which spent the entire summer of 1900 in Nigeria, was especially productive in results, and its report, published in March of the present year, lays down a definite course of action for Europeans resident in West Africa by which it seems certain that the dreaded African fevers may practically be avoided."

The most striking work done by Americans, says Mr. Howard, in connection with the spread of disease by mosquitoes has not been upon malaria, but upon yellow fever, by the army commission of which Dr. Walter Reed is president. The cause of yellow fever has always been a mystery; and, indeed, is a mystery still. Although undoubtedly a disease of parasitic origin, the parasitic organism itself has not yet been discovered.

The experiments carried on by Dr. Reed and his associates were "as perfect in their methods as it was possible for scientific acumen and hard common sense to make them." Mr. Howard continues:

"An experimental sanitary station was established in the open, a mile from Quemados. Two houses were built, tightly constructed, with windows and doors protected by wire screens. In one of these houses, soiled sheets, pillow-cases, and blankets were used as bedding, and this bedding was brought straight from the beds of patients sick with yellow fever at Havana. For sixty-three days these beds were occupied by members of the hospital corps for periods varying from twenty to twenty-one days. At the end of this occupation the men, who were all non-immunes, were taken to quarantine for five days and then released. Not one of them was taken ill. All were released in excellent health. This experiment is of the greatest importance, as showing that the disease is not conveyed by fomites, and hence the disinfection of clothing, bedding, or merchandise supposed to have been contaminated by contact with yellow-fever patients is no longer necessary, and the extremes to which this disinfection work has been carried in cases of yellow-fever epidemics in our Southern States have been perfectly useless.

"In the other house, which was known as the 'infected mosquito building,' were no articles which had not been carefully disinfected. The house contained two rooms, and non-immunes were placed in both rooms. In one room, separated from the other by wire-screen partitions only, mosquitoes which had bitten yellow-fever patients were admitted; in the other room they were excluded. In the latter room the men remained in perfect health; in the mosquito room 50 per cent. of the persons bitten by infected mosquitoes that had been kept twelve days or more after biting yellow-fever patients were taken with the disease. . . . The definite conclusion was reached that the parasite of yellow fever must be present in the general circulation at least during the early stages of the disease, and that yellow fever may be produced, like malarial fever, either by the bite of the mosquito or by the injection of the blood taken from the general circulation. From this the important corollary is reached, to quote Dr. Reed's own words: 'The spread of yellow fever can be most effectually controlled by measures directed to the destruction of the mosquitoes and the protection of the sick against the bites of these insects.'

"In the malarial investigations, the only mosquitoes which have been found to carry the disease are those of the genus *Anopheles*. The malarial germ seems to die in the stomachs of the commoner mosquitoes of the genus *Culex*. With yellow fever, so far as the investigations have gone, but one species of mosquito has been found to transmit the disease. This is the form known as *Stegomyia fasciata*, formerly placed in the genus *Culex*. This mosquito is a southern form, and its geographic distribution corresponds very accurately with the geographic distribution of the disease. . . . One of the most interesting differences in the habits of this mosquito and the malaria-bearing forms, and one which has some practical significance, is that, while the malarial mosquitoes seem to fly and bite only at night, the yellow-fever mosquito is popularly termed in many southern regions the 'day mosquito,' since it bites in the afternoon as well as at night. It will be remembered that the malarial experimenters on the Roman Campagna walked about the neighboring country during the day and retired to their mosquito-proof house only at nightfall; but in a yellow-fever country it is wise to protect oneself against mosquito-bites by day as well as by night. . . . . .

"Practical anti-mosquito work was undertaken in Cuba immediately following the formulation of these conclusions. General orders were issued requiring the universal use of mosquito-bars in all barracks, especially in hospitals, as well as in field service where practicable. The drainage of breeding-places, the use of petroleum on standing water, in which mosquitoes breed, was directed, and the medical department of the army furnished oil for this purpose. It has resulted that Havana had less yellow fever during the present year than at any time in its history. Not a single case has originated in the city of Havana since May 7 last, and, incidentally, malarial fevers have been greatly reduced."

THE IMPATIENT PATIENT.

PEOPLE are much more sensitive and impatient about their health now than formerly, and needlessly so, thinks Dr. J. F. Goodhart, who touched on the subject in an address delivered before the British Medical Association at its recent annual meeting. They will have medicine whether they need it or no, and hasten to place themselves upon the operating-table on the slightest excuse. Says Dr. Goodhart, as quoted in *The Hospital* (August 3):

"The sick man now always wants to know too much. He wants to know what is the matter with him when it is not possible to tell him; moreover, he will have an answer, and if not he thinks the doctor an ignoramus, and calls in some one else. . . . The public will have the disease ticketed, even when there is no means of identification; and having got a name for his complaint the patient thinks the physic tumbles out of the same slot, and that between the two he will be cured offhand. There is no idea of doubt—none that the powers of medicine are limited in all sorts of ways, and that waiting for developments or subsidences is the only skilful course. Waiting is described as 'nothing is being done for me,' and some one else is called in with a 'Can't you do something?'

"The morbid sensitiveness of people in the present day is well shown by the rapidity with which they fly to medicine. The number of new drugs that are daily launched upon us is bewildering in the extreme. Then, too, with what impatience do men and women in the present day rush into the not always sufficiently repellent arms of surgery! A little pain unnerves them, and all they know of surgery is its successful side. It is a day of great things, and why should they not have the benefit of these advances? And so with an ache here or a pain there they undergo an operation. The energy of life that I have spoken of knows nothing of risks; knows nothing of shock; will hear nothing of waiting and rest in bed, and the disappointment in consequence is often considerable.

"And now . . . what are we, the doctors, doing in this impatient, restless age to stem the tide, to stay the panic, to bid the people keep its head? I do not doubt that every one of us does his best for the man that consults him, but I am not sure that in attending to the exigencies of the immediate present we do sufficiently take heed of the future; and first among our failings may be put a morbid readiness to detect disease. Engaged as we are in this pursuit, there comes a risk that we too little appreciate the wide range of health; that is, how good a state of health is compatible with numberless slight and even sometimes considerable departures from normal. I will take an illustration from the heart. Over and over again in the present day a heart is said to be strained, or weak, or dilated, or even diseased as to its valves from a want of sound appreciation of what is to be considered health, not for the general, but for the particular. One would almost think from all the talk one hears about dilatation of the heart, strains in healthy young people from trivial causes, the grave conclusions that are based upon, perhaps, some slight

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displacement of the impulse, etc., that the heart is so fragile an organ that it needs to be coddled from the cradle to the grave. I hate the term weak heart. It coffins, or, worse, throws useless upon society, many an otherwise useful life.

"Again, take the stomach with its 'catarrhs' and its 'dilatations.' Their best treatment often is to let them severely alone. But the public won't have it. Who does not know the difficulty there is in preventing people from undergoing a serious operation for the purpose of stitching these harmless mobilities—for it is only quite exceptional that it is otherwise—into their places? It is the same in many another region: throats and noses suffer terribly from this lust of operation that has beset the public. Ears are now being swept into the panic, and I incline to think that the only region of our art that preserves its proper decorum is that of ophthalmic surgery, and it, I believe, reaps the reward of well-doing that is usual in this topsy-turvy world in being regarded by the *élite* as somewhat old-fashioned, and so it is supposed to be the thing to go abroad to skim the cream of skill.

"Coming, then, to drugs, why do we give them? To cure disease, you answer at once, and think the question unnecessary. But wait a minute; drugs are given for several other reasons, some of which are far less free from criticism. Sometimes because the patient will not be happy till he gets them; sometimes to hide our ignorance, or to mark time while we watch and wait; and then we often give drugs as an experiment in the hope that they may do good. All treatment by drugs is more or less of an experiment. That we can not help. So long as one man differs from another it must be so. Many an ailment badly needs a remedy, and who knows but what in each new drug some human ill may find alleviation? What I would discountenance is the giving drugs by rule of thumb."

BRIEFS FOR ALCOHOL.

SCIENTIFIC discussion of the alcohol problem, which, in the reaction after Professor Atwater's well-known experiments, has leaned decidedly toward total abstinence, is growing a little more kindly toward alcohol, tho of course not toward alcoholism. A French contribution to the question is made in *La Science pour Tous* by Oscar d'Aranjo, its editor-in-chief. While condemning alcoholism, M. d'Aranjo insists that we have no scientific reason for condemning alcohol. In other words, his position is that of the moderate drinker rather than the total abstainer. Says M. d'Aranjo:

"Alcoholism is certainly an evil against which we can not contend too much, but nevertheless we must not miss the mark by overshooting it. Alcohol absorbed in large doses, especially the adulterated alcohol that certain unscrupulous manufacturers turn out, does the worst possible injury. It undermines first the health and then the reason, and the habitual drunkard is condemned to all kinds of physical and moral misery.

"Some people even say that the forms of degeneration produced by the abuse of alcohol are transmitted by heredity and finally cause the whole race to deteriorate. But this admits of doubt, and care for scientific truth compels us to recognize that since the remarkable investigations of Weissmann on the non-transmissibility of acquired characteristics, nothing is less certain than the inheritance of alcoholism. . . . . .

"But, hereditary or not, the disorders provoked by the abuse of alcohol are sufficiently terrifying to demand all care from those in charge of the public health. Only we must not, under a hygienic pretext, fall into a sort of cabalistic mysticism that tends to regard all alcoholic drinks, from beer and cider up to wine, as so many diabolic brews, whose names can not even be pronounced without crossing oneself for fear of becoming a devotee of alcohol.

"Granted that alcohol is a poison—yet we must know in what dose it is such, and we must not err by proscribing its use because its abuse is so prejudicial. Unless we want the anti-alcoholic campaign to degenerate into a crusade of fanatics, exploited by all kinds of odd interests, we should hesitate to bring into it a spirit of bigotry.

"'All is relative—this is the sole absolute principle,' said Auguste Comte. Unhappily many of the most estimable scientific men forget this completely in applying the results of laboratory experiments to man. Thus we have heard some experimenters maintain before the Academy of Medicine that the better and more expensive the grade of alcohol the more quickly it kills, because when it was injected into the veins of guinea-pigs the poor creatures succumbed more rapidly when the liquid was of better quality. . . . It may be remarked that we can conclude nothing regarding digestion from experiments on ingestion. Many substances are inoffensive when absorbed through the stomach, altho their injection into the veins would be fatal. Pure water introduced into the venous circulation would be dangerous, according to Dr. Tissot, altho we may swallow with impunity the venom of a viper. And besides, what is proper for an omnivorous stomach, like man's, is not always borne by a herbivorous stomach. In a word, every species of animal differs from every other in a thousand ways, which prevent us from inferring directly what should happen in one case from observations made in another.

"The question of alcoholism, besides all this, is a very complex one, and can not be solved by simple formulas. To combat it effectively we must know how to take account of individual peculiarities, of conditions of race and climate and even of social environment. . . . . .

"Alcoholism, as M. Duclaux has well said, is a question of quantity much more than of quality. The learned director of the Pasteur Institute observes that we consume daily without the slightest harm substances that would be fatal if absorbed in a concentrated state. All our foods contain violent poisons, ptomains, and various organic compounds. Meat and fish have them; fruits and so-called hygienic drinks are not free from them. They are even in the saliva that we swallow continually from morning to night. . . . . .

"The truth is that alcohol is injurious only to persons who continually abuse it. We should recognize with Dr. Rochard that, taken in small quantities, even when its quality is not irreproachable, it causes no appreciable trouble, because the toxic elements that it contains are in very feeble proportions.

"Be inexorable, then, against the abuse of alcohol, fight habitual drunkenness in all its forms, but hesitate to banish alcohol from normal alimentation."

Under the title "The Real Effect of Alcohol," a paper with a similar trend appears in *The Therapeutic Gazette*. In form it is a brief résumé of recent scientific investigation and opinion which, while trying to hold the balance even between those who regard alcohol as a poison pure and simple—not even as a stimulant—and those who would concede its value as a quasi-food, leans decidedly toward the latter. The writer begins by referring to the opinions of Professor Schmiedeberg of Strasburg, an extremist of the former school. To quote the article just referred to:

"This celebrated investigator holds that alcohol belongs to the class of nerve and muscle poisons of the fatty series, and that it is a part of the special group which is made up of such substances as chloral hydrate, sulfonal, paraldehyde, and anesthetics like chloroform and ether. Not only is this conclusion reached because of its chemical relationship to these substances, but also because he believes that its physiological effect is to a large extent identical with them. In other words, Schmiedeberg believes that when we speak of the stimulating effects of alcohol we are speaking of something which practically does not exist; and as lately as 1895 he has asserted that the intellectual faculties, instead of being made more acute and perfect under the influence of moderate doses of alcohol, are distinctly impaired. Other investigators have shown that while a person seems to perform mental labor with greater readiness under the influence of alcohol, in reality he accomplishes less. So, too, other experimenters, chiefly in the French school, employing the dynamometer, or Mosso's ergograph, assert that while alcohol increases the working power for the first fifteen minutes, it afterward produces a depressant influence, and that an actual decrease results in the amount of labor performed in an hour.

"So far as the influence of alcohol upon the heart is concerned we do not think that a large amount of scientific evidence has been adduced to prove that it has no such stimulating influence as has usually been attributed to it, and some of the investiga-

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tions which are quoted as indicating that the influence of alcohol upon the circulation is not stimulating are certainly inadequate. Schmiedeberg, whose opinion from a pharmacological point of view is certainly worthy of great respect, denies that this drug produces even a quickening of the pulse, apart from the stimulating circumstances under which alcoholic drugs are usually taken, and thinks that any benefit which occurs in cases of cardiac weakness or relaxation of the heart muscle under its use is not due to the stimulant influence of the medicament so much as to its effect upon the respiratory functions.

"Careful researches as to the effect of alcohol on the respiration are also lacking, but no less an investigator than Binz has asserted that it is a distinct stimulant to the respiratory center.

"When we come to a consideration of the influence of alcohol upon the tissues of the body, there is a still greater difference of opinion between investigators, and, as has been well said in the *Edinburgh Medical Journal* for March, 1901, by J. Mackie Whyte, the question as to whether alcohol is a food or a poison is still a matter of as hot debate as it was twenty or thirty years ago. Whyte points out that moderate quantities of alcohol—that is to say, about two ounces—are usually oxidized in greater part in the body of the strong, well-developed man in the course of twenty-four hours, and because of this oxidation it has been claimed by many that a transformation of potential into kinetic energy takes place, which kinetic energy may be employed to produce heat, functional activity, or ordinary voluntary exertion. He also quotes Atwater's experiments, which are now so well known, and which were published in the Bulletin of the United States Agricultural Bureau, No. 69, about eighteen months ago, which seem to indorse the view just expressed. Whyte, on the other hand, seems to think that the administration of alcohol to the average individual is distinctly deleterious, and that it usually results in impaired resistance to the attacks of infectious diseases. He then goes on to point out how those who abuse alcohol are peculiarly susceptible to diseases such as pneumonia and tuberculosis, and that animals which have received considerable quantities seem to be unduly susceptible to the infections of anthrax, tubercle, and diphtheria."

The final comment of the writer is that there is a great difference between the influence of alcohol taken constantly and in poisonous doses, as by the ordinary drunkard, and used rationally by the skilful physician. In many instances, he asserts, when alcohol has been administered to animals and has been found to impair their vital resistance, the doses have been far in excess of those commonly taken by man. Thus as much as six ounces was not infrequently administered to some dogs, the equivalent of ten ounces to a man, which would be excessive if given in one dose. To quote again:

"Physicians innumerable administer alcohol during the course of infectious processes with the idea that it supports the system and aids the patient in withstanding infection. It would seem scarcely credible that the combined experience of thousands of physicians can be erroneous, and that the results of a few experiments can be correct, altho, of course, it is true that if the drug is abused it does harm."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Largest Ship Afloat.—The White Star liner *Celtic*, which recently reached New York on her maiden voyage, is not only the largest ship afloat, but she is a new departure in the science of shipbuilding. The following account of her is quoted from the Baltimore *American* (August 6):

"She is 20,880 tons gross, and her displacement is 38,220 tons. She is not built for speed, but for comfort, and can carry 2,259 passengers. The quarters for her steerage passengers are said to be as luxurious as those for cabin passengers were a quarter of a century ago. In addition she can carry more freight, possibly, than any two steamers which cross the ocean, and she is so constructed that she can carry more coal and burn less than the average liner. She crossed the ocean in eight days, but it is thought that she can make the trip in seven when her engines become suppler. Comfort on an ocean steamer in these days of rush and crowds is a desideratum to many people. Seven or eight days on the ocean, especially in a boat so built that the swell has little or no appreciable effect on her, is a pleasure to traveling people. They are not in a breakneck hurry to reach land. The sea voyage is as much a part of their outing as any other feature. The arrangements of the boat, with a tremendous cargo bringing her down to her bearings, will obviate, to a large extent, the seasickness which so often mars the comfort of the traveler. As yet the *Celtic* is an experiment. The nearest approach to her in construction was the *Great Eastern*, which, as a commercial enterprise, was a failure; but her constructors have had the experience of the *Great Eastern*, and it is generally believed she will be an unqualified success. If this turns out to be correct, many ships similarly constructed will be built."

If the *Celtic* is a success, we are told, it will be necessary to enlarge tremendously the canal estimates on the American Isthmus, for it is such boats as will come into favor in trading between this country or Europe and the Orient and the Southwest. To arrange for the passage of such a vessel through the Nicaragua Canal would require that the estimates be very nearly tripled.

Equine Sun-Bonnets.—"The use of the sun-bonnet as a head covering for the horse during the intense heat of summer is much more noticeable this year in our streets than it has been previously," says *The Lancet* (London). "The idea is unquestionably a good one, and, altho it was very much ridiculed some two years ago when it was first introduced, it has undoubtedly come to stay. Several of our great omnibus companies and the owners of other large studs have adopted them universally, and the general consensus of opinion is that cases of sunstroke and heat apoplexy are of much less common occurrence in consequence. In devising a sun-bonnet there is no need to carry the idea to an absurd point; what is really needed is a covering slightly raised from the head which will protect the poll and base of the brain from the direct rays of the sun. The ears should be left free, and ribbons and tassels, altho perhaps adornments, are not a necessity. Straw seems to be the favorite material, but we have seen several very good patterns made up of light calico spread over a wire framework. . . . The cost is not prohibitive, and there is no reason why the coster's donkey should not be as effectually protected as the gentleman's carriage-horse."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE following cross-interrogatories prepared by the district attorney of a county in a western State for a deposition are communicated to *Science* by H. S. Gans:

"What is larvæ? What does larvæ come from? Is larvæ injurious to fruit-trees? Is it contagious?

"What is pupæ? Describe it fully? Is it injurious to fruit-trees? Is it contagious?"

"It seems to me," writes Mr. Gans, "that the questions furnish an answer to the frequent question in the scientific laboratory, 'Will this ever be of any use to me?' If such knowledge furnish nothing else to a man, it would prevent him from asking such questions as these."

EOLIAN WEATHER PROPHECY.—The sound made by the wind as it passes through telegraph or telephone wires is a familiar one to many, but probably few peopie have thought that the variations in pitch of that sound might foretell changes in the weather," says *The Western Electrician*. "Yet this is the curious discovery that is credited to a German physician, Dr. Eydam. As this gentleman was waiting for a train at a country station the shrill sound of the wind passing through the telegraph wires nearby reminded him that he had frequently heard a similar sound either immediately before or after a storm or a heavy fall of rain or snow, and it naturally occurred to him to try and ascertain whether there was any connection between the sound and such changes in the weather. As a heavy shower of rain fell within 48 hours after he had heard the sound at the railroad station, he concluded that there was such a connection, and he then determined to investigate the matter thoroughly. As a result the physician now maintains, first, that any unusual disturbance in the telegraph wires is an infallible indicator of bad weather, and, second, that the nature of the changes in the atmosphere may be learned from the sound which the wind makes when passing through the wires. Thus a deep sound, he says, which is of considerable or medium strength, indicates that there will be slight showers of rain, with moderate winds, within from 30 to 48 hours, and, on the other hand, a sharp shrill sound is the sure token of a heavy storm, which will be accompanied by much rain or snow. The physician's great discovery can probably be easily explained by a study of the expansion and contraction of metal wires as affected by the barometric changes in the atmosphere."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE VOLUNTARY CHURCH AND THE CHANGES IT HAS WROUGHT.

UNTIL a little more than a century ago, the claim of the Christian church, Protestant as well as Roman Catholic, was that all governments receive their principal sanction from the church, and that ruling dynasties are such by the grace of God transmitted through His authorized ecclesiastical representatives. Napoleon III., in innumerable papers, declared himself emperor "by the grace of God *and* the national will," and nothing, says President Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard, could better illustrate the decay of the old doctrine than this attempt to reinforce it with the more modern democratic doctrine. Pope Leo XIII. is quoted to illustrate the same important change. In 1892, in a letter to Roman Catholics in France, after speaking of the different forms of government in that country during the nineteenth century, he wrote:

PRESIDENT CHARLES W. ELIOT,
of Harvard University.

"One may also acknowledge in all truth that each form is good, provided it aims toward its legitimate end, the common good, for which alone social authority is constituted. . . . In this order of abstract ideas Catholics, as all other citizens, have full liberty to prefer one form of government to another."

Commenting upon this, President Eliot (in *The Independent*, July 7) says: "God, therefore, according to the Catholic Church of to-day, does not appoint for a people any particular form of government; nor does He select the particular men who are to rule. The people select both the form of government and the rulers under it; and the divine sanction follows the choice of the people." This change, both in the Protestant and Roman Catholic point of view, we must count, he thinks, one of the most striking effects of democratic principles. As a sort of corollary to this new doctrine has come the separation of church and state by which all churches are cut off from support by or through the state. This "formidable experiment" of detaching religious institutions from all reliance on public taxation had its origin in America and has been wrought out in its greatest perfection in this country. President Eliot proceeds to trace the results of this experiment both for good and evil, and he finds that the good results greatly outweigh the evil. In the first place, the natural apprehension that a church supported by voluntary contributions would be inadequately supported has proved baseless. In 1890, according to the census report, there were in the United States 143,000 church buildings, with a seating capacity for 43,000,000 persons, and a valuation (including land) of $670,000,000. The annual expenditure required for these 143,000 churches can not be given, but even estimating the average sum as low as $1,000 for each, the amount will be seen to be very large. President Eliot continues:

"A profound modification which the voluntary church in a democracy has brought about in the religious conditions of our time is that in the status of the priest or minister, and in his mental habits. When the priest or minister knows that his entire support and the support of the order, organization, or religious institution to which he belongs is derived from the voluntary contributions of the people to whom he ministers, his whole attitude toward that people is changed. Here, as everywhere in this world, the controller of the purse-strings must be reckoned with respectfully. One might imagine that the Catholic priest, who still is held to derive his commission from a divinely instituted church, highly organized in an effective hierarchy, still nominally equipped with this world gates, and privileged inclosures, and with authorized exits to a better world, and still professedly conferring on the faithful valuable exclusive privileges in both worlds, might conceivably retain a position of beneficent authority over his divinely selected flock; but in spite of this reasonable presupposition there is no more striking phenomenon in American social life than the modification which the American democracy has brought about in the quality, function, and manners of the Catholic prelate and the Catholic priest. Any one who has had opportunity to compare the manners, customs, and intellectual habits of priests in the American Catholic Church with those of the European will at once declare that the American priest is a different creature from the European. The situation and the influence of the Protestant ministers in the United States have within the last hundred years undergone serious changes; but those of the Catholic priest have changed much more; and it is the voluntary church in a democracy which has brought about these changes. They would have been more radical still but for the astute policy of the Catholic Church in keeping all its property in the hands of ecclesiastics. In all branches of the church the laymen assert themselves in the voluntary church to a degree without precedent in any established church or in any former age."

While this change in the status of the priest and the preacher is an official loss, it has proved, in the writer's judgment, a personal gain, inasmuch as the career of the minister now depends on his personal qualities and character, and not on his cloth or his office.

This accession of power on the part of laymen has also "facilitated the happy changes of doctrine which the entire Christian church in the United States has undergone during the last hundred years, these changes being chiefly due to the substitution of the good of the many for the good of the few as the ideal in human society." It has also made it desirable to broaden the education of the minister, who is now generally expected to take part intelligently in the discussion of social and industrial as well as theological questions. An incidental result of the same change is seen in the successful working of the Young Men's Christian Associations, which are emphatically the work of laymen. The social value of the churches, an important feature among a people so migratory as our own, has also been enhanced by the change, as well as by the divisions of the church, each denomination being more actively interested in welcoming recruits. The polity of four-sevenths of the religious organizations of the country is now Congregational or Presbyterian, and the churches have thus become real nurseries of democracy, contributing to the instruction of the people in the wise conduct of its own affairs.

Turning to the evil results, President Eliot notes three: First, the uneven distribution of opportunities for religious culture—the gravest difficulty attending the voluntary system, and one for which no clear remedy has yet been found. Second, the voluntary method leaves entirely outside the pale of the church millions of persons who, under compulsory legislation, are forced into nominal connection with an established church. This "evil," however, the writer thinks, is such in a spectacular sense only. "After all, the only religion worth having either for nations or individuals is the religion of a soul that feels itself free." The third evil result mentioned is the wastefulness of expenditure both for construction and for maintenance under the volun-

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tary system,—an evil that affects the Protestant denominations much more deeply than the Roman Catholics. President Eliot concludes as follows:

"In the church, just as in the state, the immense benefits of freedom of association and personal initiative and of the individual growth which results from these free conditions altogether outweigh the incidental disadvantages which freedom brings. So greatly do the advantages in our American system exceed the disadvantages that none of us can conceive of the future beneficent career of the total American church, or even picture to ourselves the elements of its future greatness. Of this we may be sure: the general atmosphere of American society and American constitutional government is the most favorable one for true religion that has ever existed in the world."

PRESENT STATUS OF THE JESUITS IN THE UNITED STATES.

MOST exaggerated notions are often given currency regarding the number of Jesuits in the world. According to the official statistics of the society, observes the New York *Sun*, there are in round numbers only 15,000 of them all told. In the whole history of the order, since Loyola founded it in 1540, the largest number of members it professed at any one time was 32,000. The present head of the Jesuits is the Rev. Father Luis Martin, a Spaniard, who is the twenty-fourth general of the order and lives at Fiesole, near Florence, Italy, where the headquarters of the order has been since the Italian Government occupied Rome. The order divides the world into five groups, or assistancies, and these again into twenty-seven provinces. Of the present strength of the Jesuit society in this country *The Sun* says:

"There are two Jesuit provinces in the United States, the New York-Maryland province with headquarters at St. Francis Xavier, New York, of which the Very Rev. Thomas J. Gannon is head, and the Missouri province, ruled by the Very Rev. Joseph Grimmelsman, who lives at St. Louis. In the New York province there are 625 Jesuits, namely, 241 priests, 223 scholastics, and 161 lay brothers. They have nine colleges. In the Missouri division there are 191 priests, 193 scholastics, and 106 lay brothers and seven colleges.

"In addition to these there are the California mission with sixty priests and two colleges; the mission of New Mexico and Colorado with forty-seven priests; the New Orleans mission with seventy-seven priests; the Rocky Mountain mission with fifty-three priests, and a German mission, which has its headquarters at Buffalo, with eighty-five priests, most of whom were driven out of their native land by the Falk laws. There are also eighty-nine scholastics, who reside in four colleges at Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, and Prairie du Chien. The superior is the Rev. James Rockliff. This is a branch of the province whose centre is in Eaxten, Holland. It has also branches in Brazil, in the East Indies, in Denmark, in Ireland, and in the Zambesi, South Africa."

The American Jesuit of the present day concerns himself mainly with school work, declares *The Sun*, and it is the policy of the present Father-General to withdraw the members of the order from all else than educational and mission duties. The same paper continues:

"The best minds in the society in the United States are still further concerned in devising plans to meet the original educational idea of their founders to make all their schools free. St. Ignatius and the framers of the 'Ratio Studiorum' never contemplated the loosely knit system of boarding-schools that the exigencies of the times have built up here. Academic independence is the hope of the younger generation of American Jesuits.

"By this time next year the fine new training-school which the society is building near Poughkeepsie, St. Andrews-on-the-Hudson, will be ready for the corps of novices. This new membership is steadily growing and from the best material among the young Catholics of the day."

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

THE question whether the principles and practises of the Roman Catholic Church are compatible with independent scientific investigation has been so sharply debated in recent years that it is of special interest to learn the quasi-official views of the representatives of that church on the subject. These are found in the reports of the fifth "Congrès scientifique international des Catholiques," which have recently been issued from the famous Roman Catholic publication house of Herder, in Munich, and which are discussed in detail by Professor Zöckler, in the *Theologisches Literaturblatt* (No. 25).

Twelve years ago, according to Professor Zöckler, the international congress of Roman Catholic savants was organized, mainly for the purpose of defending the position of the church. The first two conventions were held in Paris, the third in Brussels, the fourth in Freiburg, Switzerland, and the fifth and latest in Munich. In the official volume reporting the proceedings of the latest congress are found, in full or in extract, addresses of 183 German savants, while there are 41 French, 13 English, 10 Italian, 9 Spanish, and 4 Latin papers in the collection.

The spirit of the whole convention is most clearly expressed in the first or general part of the work, in which a special effort is made to demonstrate that a scholar may be in the front rank of independent investigators and conduct his scientific researches in accordance with the most approved canons, and yet continue to be a faithful son of the church. The leading speakers were very emphatic in their assertions that the Roman Catholic Church *must* take a prominent part in the scientific work of this generation. "The scientific character of Roman Catholic scholarship dare not be inferior to that of Protestantism," was the constant refrain of the speakers. This went so far, says Professor Zöckler, that the spirit of "Reform Catholicism," as represented by Professor Schell and Joseph Müller, appeared again and again on the surface, with a boldness that was surprising; and it was resolutely urged that the work of the scientific scholars of the age is equal in value to any other similar work conducted in any part of the world.

Among the leading speakers emphasizing this prerogative of Roman Catholic science was the famous Count von Hertling, whose address was on "The Relation of Christianity to Greek Philosophy." The greatest sensation, perhaps, was produced by Professor Grisor, who made an "Appeal for Catholic Historical Criticism," in which he complained because the Roman Catholics are allowed to believe so many myths that can not stand the test of a fair investigation. The address was aimed largely against the adoration of relics and the belief in modern miracles. The report says: "This address made a wonderful impression and was applauded to the echo."

Another prominent speaker was the Munich historian Grauert, who used these words: "We believe that Catholic students of nature are not a bit less gifted for the study of its phenomena than the Protestant savants, and we can point with pride to a whole series of Catholic scholars high in the ranks of naturalists; but at the same time we honor and venerate those scientific pathfinders and celebrities who since the sixteenth century have done such magnificent work and who are not of our faith and creed,—men like Niebuhr, like the Grimm brothers, Humboldt, Liebig, Helmholtz, and many others." In harmony with this irenic spirit was the resolution, unanimously and enthusiastically adopted, in which the congress expressed its "great joy that the [Protestant] Göttingen Scientific Academy had undertaken the publication of a complete collection of papal bulls and briefs down to the time of Innocent III."; and the congress decided to assist in this work as much as possible.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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SHALL MISSIONARY WORK IN CHINA BE RESUMED?

MR. FREDERICK GREENWOOD, the founder of two well-known journals in London, *The Pall Mall Gazette* and *The St. James's Gazette*, makes an earnest appeal to the missionary societies of England and America to institute at once an important change in their policy regarding China. He does not ask that they abandon missionary enterprise in that country; but he asks that for the present they keep hands off from the disturbed provinces, limiting their work to those provinces where the Boxer revolt has not spread, and that they cease to send women as missionaries, because of the social prejudices which their presence antagonizes.

Mr. Greenwood's article appears in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (July). The situation resulting from the occupation of Peking by the allies he considers very dangerous. The net result of all that has been done is this: "China has learned that, fairly united and engineered, it may withstand Europe. . . . Seen through their spectacles, the history of the expedition to Peking doubly justifies their hatred of the foreigner, proves that he can be resisted, and shows by what Fabian tricks it can be done." England and America, he assumes, are desirous to make a revision of their policy toward China, in such manner as shall give to that country "something more like the treatment accorded on compulsion to Japan." Half their trouble with China would cease at once could they venture to regulate missionary enterprise. But in neither government can such a thing be attempted, for obvious political reasons; and such regulation must depend in the future as in the past entirely upon the wisdom of the missionary societies. Will they have the wisdom to revise their policy voluntarily? The condition is described, in part, as follows:

"Chinese objection to the missions is not religious, or only animated in a comparatively slight degree by the religious prejudice and passion which in other times made a shambles of European cities. Christianity found easy entrance into China, its teaching was unmolested for generations, and even at this day, when we hear its teachers accused, the tale is usually such a one as is told in France and Germany against the Jews: some ritual horror is believed in because the priest is hated. Part of the truth is, therefore—or so it seems—that the preaching of Christianity is not so offensive to the Chinese people as their politicians and the literati make it out to be. But we have to deal with the whole truth; and that includes an angry conviction, ever spreading and strengthening in China, that the missions are a social and political solvent. This complaint is not new. It was raised officially more than twenty years since. Ten years ago a Chinese statesman repeated it in an English pamphlet published at Shanghai, protesting against the injury of forcing upon China a propaganda which loosens the authority of the Government, and plants about the country communities of Chinamen who act as outlaws and are sustained in doing so."

By the Tien-Tsin treaties foreigners in China are not amenable to the Chinese authorities, and this privilege of extraterritoriality has not only been interpreted as giving missionaries the right to disregard Chinese regulations, such, for instance, as are imposed by municipal authority, but has also been extended to their native converts, who consider themselves exempt from Chinese law and are sustained in this course by their missions. This is the official complaint of China, and not that a strange religion is introduced. Whether the complaint has adequate basis or not, the Chinese believe that it has; and they are very far to-day from being the cowed and submissive people we expected them to be by this time, when the march to Peking was begun. Says Mr. Greenwood:

"The hope and aim of the expedition to Peking was to strike a resounding blow of intimidation. The blow has been delivered, it does not intimidate, and the expedition returns. It set out with every appearance of the unity and concord which for Chinese statesmen (who are not all absolute 'Boxers,' but are all for liberation from foreign control) is their greatest dread. It returns in what harmony we see, after the campaignings and the diplomatizings—so significantly unfinished—that we know of. To come to the point, then, is this a time—I mean now, this year—for reinstalling missionaries in those provinces of China which were swept with riot and massacre so lately? If the attempt is to be made, is it to be made as if nothing had happened, and without regard to the provocations or irritations which are felt to be unbearable, whether with much reason or with none? This is the question which the great missionary societies have to answer; and that it has to be answered immediately enhances the fact that no unofficial body of men in the world has so grave a responsibility before them."

The line of policy which Mr. Greenwood would have the societies now institute is indicated in the following extract:

"Is it proposed that, yielding to a most unchristian fear, or on calculations which eliminate the working of God's will, they shall abandon that vast field of labor and all that has been reclaimed within it? I do not say so, nor does the merest political worldling, with wits, believe that any such sacrifice need be asked. Whatever the disposition of the two governments toward China, no one imagines that they propose to surrender any of their just rights, or any estimable point of honor; yet they may desire to bring their relations with that country into nearer accord with such as exist elsewhere between one independent nation and another. And nothing more can be asked of the mission societies than a corresponding change of attitude and conduct. . . . I read of 'an arrangement by which missionaries were to ride in green chairs, and be recognized as the equals of viceroys and governors'—of course to the offense of every beholder; and I wonder if wisdom would not discountenance all such gauds, knowing what we should think of a like appropriation here. Or some inland mission insists—gunboats dimly visible behind the claimant—on building a church where it is believed to bring ill-luck upon the whole neighborhood. Now is the time to consider such matters as these, and what they have to do with the command of the Prince of Peace: 'Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature.' Who also said, 'Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's,' meaning gunboats and green chairs as much as anything else.

"But tho they have grown to great importance, these are but small matters of consideration when compared with some others. No time should be lost in determining—I hope by agreement between the English and American missions—that missionaries to China shall do without wives unless stationed within access to the ships. Far better indeed it would be to forbid the despatch of mission-women to China—to have no married missionaries there. The women may do good Christian work in the intervals between one outbreak and another, but even upon that there are grave drawbacks—much prejudice, much possible damage to the reputation of Christianity, so strange and suspect to the Chinese are the little communities where men and women 'keep house' together. However, that qualm might go but for the evidence that provocation or excuse for massacre arises out of the native suspicion; and since it is so clear that provocation or excuse for murdering Christians has increased, is increasing, and ought to be by every blameless means diminished, women should be withdrawn where they provide a superfluity of victims, and horrors, and the madness of exasperation thereat. It is not woman's work to be murdered where a man may take her place, supposing either to be needed there."

The provinces of China are many, continues the writer; the more violently affected provinces are few. All Christendom could not oversupply one of the provinces with missionary labor. Why not, therefore, limit such labor for the immediate future to the more peaceful provinces? "Is it a religious work to make such converts where they can not be protected, but where they exist as provocation to the most dreadful crimes? Does it give no point to this question that the missionaries sent elsewhere would be permitted to live, that full as many converts would be brought into the Christian churches (or more, for they would not go in fear), and that these men would fulfil their lives instead of

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perishing when made so many incitements of the most devilish passions?"

As an answer to Mr. Greenwood's appeal, *The Outlook* (New York, August 10) advises a positive refusal to abandon the field in China, even in the troubled provinces. It says:

"If the object of Christian missions is what Mr. Greenwood seems to assume it to be, to save souls and gather in converts, and if its success is to be measured by a census of souls saved and the converts gathered in, there would be much force in his argument that it is no better to save one soul than another, and that if the missionaries are sent elsewhere 'full as many converts would be brought into the Christian churches, or more, for they would not go in fear.' But this is by no means the sole nor even the chief object of missions. The Christian believes that false religion is the basis of barbarism, and Christian faith is the basis of civilization. So long as man believes that the supernatural powers are malignant and that any incursion into their territory is resented and punished, that to open mines, build railroads, initiate steam navigation upon the rivers, use the same electricity which forms the thunderbolt, is to put on the gods an indignity which they resent, so long civilization is impossible. The Christian believes that he has a simple message for all mankind: that God is love, that man is God's child, that to man God has given the world for his use and enjoyment, that the attestation and revelation of this are furnished by the life, the teachings, and the death of Jesus Christ. In this message is the secret of civilization. The salvation which the Christian preaches is a salvation from present ill; the convert that he makes is a convert to love and life; the soul that he saves is the soul of a living man, living in bondage under fear, saved unto liberty by love. If the Christian really believes that he has this message, and that his fellow men are in this bondage, and that the only possible way for them to escape from it into the glory of the liberty of the children of God is through the Gospel of Jesus, the Son of God, a burden is laid upon him to give this message, and give it he must, cost what it may."

But *The Outlook* would have the missionaries resume work on a modified basis as to their political and social rights. Their governments must extend to them the same protection they extend to their other citizens, and it is the missionary's duty to claim that protection since it is his duty to avail himself of every right and rational means of protecting and promoting his work, even as Paul invoked the protection of the Roman law and as Christ appealed to the Jewish law against the unjust proceedings of the high priest. "But," continues *The Outlook*, "it is not the duty of America to protect some Chinamen against other Chinamen":

"If we have made treaties with China for the protection of Chinese converts, we have made a mistake, because such a treaty binds upon us responsibilities which we ought not to have undertaken, and which history has shown we can not fulfil. So far as we can judge, most of the religious difficulties in China have grown out of the attempt on the part of so-called Christian nations to protect Christian Chinamen from other Chinamen. The complaint is made by Chinamen that converts 'look upon Christianity as releasing them from obedience to Chinese law, and also refuse to obey the rules which are binding on their neighbors. . . . That is the official complaint, and not that the people have turned to a strange religion.' Whether this complaint is well grounded or not, it could not be made if the Christian converts possessed no special privileges of exemption from Chinese law and no especial protection from American law not possessed by other Chinamen.

"To sum all up, the Christian missionaries should go back to their work as rapidly as possible, as they are going back, and Christians at home should give them a more real and hearty support than is being given to them by the Christian church. But the Chinese converts should have neither political nor judicial privileges because they are converts. It is very doubtful whether the perils to life and property have not been increased by demanding such privileges; it is very doubtful whether missions would not make really greater progress in China if such privileges were not demanded. But, whatever the results, it appears to us certain that this demand of special protection for Chinese Christians is unreasonable and unjust."

A printed statement has been issued by the Protestant missionaries of China, in which denial is made that they interfere in native litigations. The admission is made, however, that "in flagrant cases of persecution, missionaries have felt it their duty to support members of their churches, and it can not be denied that occasionally natives have secured the influence of the foreigner in an unworthy cause."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE VIEW OF SIN.

IN view of the rather hazy ideas prevailing as to the attitude taken by Christian Scientists toward the problem of sin and evil, an authoritative statement on the subject from Alfred Farlow, of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, is of interest. Replying to a critic in the New York *Outlook*, he declares that evil is a "nonentity"; that it bears the same relation to God which darkness bears to light; and that in just the same way as darkness is driven out by light, evil is driven out by good. "When God has the ascendency in human consciousness and in the life of the individual," he says, "evil of necessity finds no place." He continues:

"I like the definition of sin which our critic quotes from the Westminster Catechism: 'Any violation or want of conformity of the law of God.' In the light of this definition, all mistakes, as well as wilful wrongs, should be included under the name, sin. John said: 'All unrighteousness is sin.' All unriht-wisness (all unright wise-ness) is sin. All wisdom or knowledge which is not right is sin, and all conduct which is allowed or indulged by reason of this wrong or false knowledge is sin. It is error, or unriht-wis-ness, to believe that sin, which is not of God, is an entity. Hence the truth of Mrs. Eddy's statement, 'To believe sin is real is itself sin.' Indeed, this is the original sin, and the proof that we believe it to be real is our indulgence in it. When we are ready to admit that there is nothing in it, having lost all pleasure therein, we are ready to let go of it and cease sinning. No harm can come to the sinner nor any perpetuity of his sin from his knowledge of its unreality. It is because he believes there is something in it that he uses it. It is said that Jesus did not teach the unreality of sin. Will our critic kindly explain what Jesus meant when He said of the devil, 'He was a murderer from the beginning and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him? When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own: for he is a liar, and the father of it'? It is the vocation of a liar to express lies, and a liar in the strict sense of that word produces nothing else but lies. A lie is utterly devoid of truth, hence altogether untrue and unreal—a mere negation. Here we have the plain declaration that the devil's 'own,' or offspring, sin and disease, are lies.

"We are taught that all evil is the work of the devil; in other words, the work of deception. Believing and acting that which is false constitute the sum-total of sin, and this definition is in perfect accord with the one which we have quoted from John, 'All unrighteousness is sin.'

"The Christian Scientist does not wink at sin, does not simply ignore it, but, filled with the understanding of the omnipotence of God and the utter powerlessness of sin, he grapples with it and crushes it out of existence. If all Christians knew and practised what Christian Science teaches concerning sin, the world would rapidly be regenerated and evil would be speedily annihilated. If evil is as real as good, will our critic explain how the power of God destroys evil in the human heart? Is it not true that the wrongs which are mountains to their victims weigh nothing in the sight of God? And is this not why the divine power so easily annihilates sin?"

A book-review unique in its way appears in a recent notice in *The Church Standard* of The Swami Vivekananda's "My Master," dealing with the great Hindu religious teacher Ramakrishna, and recently reviewed in these columns. The following is the "review," no more, no less: "We take very little interest in anything that comes from that superlative humbug, the so-called Swami Vivekananda, who contrived to push himself into prominence during the so-called Congress of Religions at the World's Fair in Chicago, and who is now apparently trying to turn an honest penny by further instructions to the Western world in a religion which he himself does not believe. It was an illumination to one of the leading lights of that remarkable Congress, after abundantly feeding Vivekananda in Chicago with beefsteak, to find the same man in India affecting a religious horror of flesh-eating and cow-killing. His other professions of faith or faithlessness are probably of just about the same value."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

IS WESTERN CIVILIZATION SUPERIOR TO EASTERN?

ORIENTAL thinkers have long maintained the superiority of the civilization of the East over that of the West, but to Westerners the primacy of Occidental methods of life and thought is so self-evident that the views of the German savant and traveler, Hermann Frank, will come as a surprise. Professor Frank, who has lived for fifteen years in Oriental lands, in a recent book entitled "Das Morgenland und das Abendland" (The Orient and the Occident), undertakes to prove that the culture of the West has no right to claim intrinsic superiority over that of the East. His line of thought is, in the main, as follows:

There was a time when there was but one Eastern question, and that concerned the "sick man" in Constantinople; now there are many questions of that kind, pertaining to all the leading nations of the East, and nearly all the Western nations think they have a "mission" in some section of the East. Yet this mission zeal is anything but the ambition to bestow a better type of civilization on peoples that are of a lower grade. The general policy of all these nations in the East is essentially selfish. The West can not support itself, and must force its goods upon the East. The whole object has been, not to civilize the ancient Oriental nations, but to get their money by hook or crook. A part of this civilization propaganda has been the spread of the use of alcohol. England has undertaken wars in order to make the Chinese use more opium than they wanted. English free trade has been introduced into India and has killed the native industry there, in order that English manufacturers might flourish. Altho labor is so cheap in the East, it can not enter into competition with the machines of the West. The "world policy" of the West has been the commercial and political subjection of the East to the harm of the latter, the fate of which threatens to be that of the Indians of North America, who also were overpowered by a "higher" civilization.

Has the West any real right to crush out the ancient culture of the East? asks Professor Frank. In reply he says (we condense again):

No. What the Western peoples have to offer to the East is a substitute of doubtful value for that which the Orientals are asked to give up. It is true that in material things, in inventions, etc., the West has made wonderful strides beyond what the East has done or ever will do; but these strides have gone hand-in-hand with a determination in the moral, the ethical, the esthetic, and religious life that more than counterbalances the material good that has been achieved. The Eastern man can make out a good case in argument against the introduction of Western life among his people.

Despite an extremely enervating climate, he continues, the Oriental has developed a remarkable culture, as is seen, *e.g.*, in the case of Persia, to which we are indebted for more things than the Westerner is willing to acknowledge. In a certain sense, the average man in the East enjoys a higher degree of real culture than his Western brother. We condense again:

Not having the natural needs which Western people deem necessary to the enjoyment of life, but being satisfied and content with less, he has the time and leisure for greater intellectual enjoyments, and a much larger percentage of Orientals keenly appreciate their Saadi and Hafis than the Western people their classical writers. Then, too, the family life of the Orient is better adapted to their needs and surroundings than would be the ideas that prevail in the West. The authority of custom is more powerful than would be the letter of the law and holds the Oriental in check splendidly. Much more contentment is found by the Eastern in his humble surroundings and simple needs than the restless and never-satisfied Western finds in the progressive achievements of his people. In fact, Oriental civilization possesses strong features and factors which the Western people do not appreciate, and it is the deliberate judgment of many open-eyed travelers who have studied the matter in an unprejudiced spirit that to force upon Eastern nations the civilization of the West would be a change from good to bad.

A writer in the *Freie Wort* (Frankfort-on-the-Main) approaches the subject from a slightly different standpoint. He says:

"The Mohammedan religion has had a great mission in the past; but in the future it will probably have a still more important rôle to play, namely, that of being the mediator between old prejudices and the positive achievements of scientific research."

In conformity with these teachings concerning the superiority of Oriental culture and civilization, efforts are being made to introduce them in Western nations. Buddhistic and Mohammedan missionaries have been sent to the Occident, and these creeds have advocates and are practised in Paris, in London, and elsewhere.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE HOME-COMING.

On the return voyage from China it is reported that Count von Waldersee was slightly seasick. —*Simplicissimus* (Vienna).

PAN-SLAVISM AND ITS PROGRAM.

THE recent Sokol festival in Prague, immediately following the visit of the Austrian Kaiser to the Bohemian capital, has caused a good deal of comment in the press of the Continent, the Austrian and German journals generally discerning the hand of Russia in the impetus given to the Pan-Slavism movement by the festival. The gymnastic societies of the Slav students (Russian, Polish, Bohemian, Slavonian), known by the name of Sokolists, have a distinctly political character. They are very similar to the Burschenschaften, or associations of German students, which, in the first half of the past century, played such a prominent part in the propaganda of German unity. The word "sokol" means, literally, a "falcon," but is used metaphorically by the Slavs to describe a hero, a leader. The recent Prague festival was chiefly characterized by the enthusiastic welcome given to French and Russian student deputations by the entire Czech population. Among the guests was the Russian general of di-

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vision Rittich, who, it is also reported, is "professor of tactics" at the St. Petersburg Military Academy. At the close of the festival, the *Narodni Listy*, the leading Czech organ of Prague, published the following "open letter to all Czechs," from General Rittich:

"I came from the far Slav East, from the slumbering forests of the icy North, and from the boundless steppes of the Black Sea region to give you proof of our love and to tell you that you can reckon upon the power of Russia. But I must tell you something of still more importance—namely, that you should yourselves become acquainted with that vast Slav country. You Czechs will there find everything that you seek and that you hope for. Yes, you will find more than you expect. In our country everything possible is done for the people. Our strength lies in our common love for them. The strength now exists and all that is wanting is an opportunity for its manifestation abroad. It is not only enormous material resources which you will find in Russia, but the moral force which feels for the weak and is ever ready to succor them. Until you have learned to know Russia you can not realize the source of Slav strength. But in this sign thou shalt conquer. I devoutly pray that God may complete the regeneration of the Czech people. May Providence enlighten your understandings, promote your culture, and largely increase your wealth! That enhanced wealth will come through an extension of your commercial relations from the Adriatic Sea to the Pacific Ocean. Believe in the God of Russia and place your trust in Him."

The German press of Vienna is very indignant at these utterances. The *Neue Freie Presse* wants to know whether Prague is the capital of Montenegro. Is a Russian general to be permitted to treat the Dual Monarchy as tho it were one of the protected states of the Balkans, it asks. The *Deutsche Zeitung* declares that the Sokolist festival was really a Pan-Slavist manifestation against the Triple Alliance. Referring to the Ugron-Rimler plot (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, August 3), this journal warns the government at Vienna to watch both Hungary and Bohemia. The press of the German empire looks upon Pan-Slavism in Austria as a counter movement to Pan-Germanism. The Czechs, says the *Kreuz-Zeitung* (Berlin) do not in the least want any dependence on Russia (see THE LITERARY DIGEST of July 13 for the views of prominent Bohemians on Pan-Slavism). They evidently want to weaken the German element in Austria by drawing her closer to Russia.

"What the Czechs aspire to is the largest and freest possible Czech kingdom in the Austrian empire, absolutely independent of Russia. They are as little in favor of Pan-Slavism in the Pan-Russian sense as the Poles are. Both peoples never tire of emphasizing their own nationalities; neither dreams of incorporation with Russia. Czech politicians lay special stress on the idea of the unity and solidarity of Slav power and thought, a solidarity from which they hope much as a defense of 'the Czech island in the midst of the German ocean.'"

The *Sviet* and the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) comment approvingly on the presence of the French students in Prague.

The *Kölnische Zeitung* warns Germans of the danger to their race from Pan-Slavism. It calls attention to a recent speech of M. Tscherap Spiridonowitch, delivered upon his election to the presidency of the Slavonic Society of Moscow. Of the aims of the Pan-Slavists, M. Spiridonowitch said:

"Our object is to achieve the unity of the many millions of Slavs in the spheres of intellect and civilization, without, however, attempting to unite them into one state or one church. For the solution of this great and difficult problem it is necessary that the idea of union should take possession of all the Slavs like a living wave."

One of the dialects of the great Slavonic family of languages, he continued, should be recognized as the connecting link between all Slav peoples, and "three-quarters of them are convinced that this universal Slav language must be Russian, as the one most widely spread, possessed of the richest literature, and most indispensable." The twentieth century, he said, will undoubtedly belong to the Slavs, and before its end the feud between Slavs and Germans will be fought out. The latter are spreading all over Slav-speaking countries and trying, by means of commerce and colonization, to "spread a layer of German salt all over Slavdom." He concluded by calling on the members of the Moscow Slavonic Society to do all in their power "to strengthen the Slavonic sense of race, to foster the expansion of the Russian language, and to promote the struggle against all opponents of the Slavonic idea." The *Kölnische Zeitung* calls attention to the anti-German animus of the speech, and thinks the matter more serious than is generally supposed in Germany.

Pan-Slavism itself was a reaction against the "great servility of Russian thought to that of the West," says J. Noviców, of Odessa (in *The International Monthly*, New York). Finding Russia entirely different from the other European nations, the Pan-Slavists decided that this difference, instead of indicating inferiority, was a proof of superiority. As proof of this they cite two facts: communal property and autocracy. Individual ownership of land, they hold, is the foundation of pauperism. It divides society into two great classes, owners and non-owners, the former living by taking advantage of the latter. This is unjust and odious. There is nothing of this kind in Russia, say the Pan-Slavists:

"In consequence of the communal divisions, every Russian is necessarily a landowner. A proletariat becomes forever impossible. Contrary to that of the West, the fundamental basis of Russian society is justice. As the Pan-Slavists, at first, could discover no distribution of land among the Western nations, they loudly proclaimed that Russia alone possessed this admirable organization, and that, consequently, she was superior to all the others."

M. Noviców, however, points out that communal land is not the exclusive privilege of Russia, that, as all Russians do not form part of a rural community, there are proletarians in Russia, and that, "in spite of communal ownership, the Russian peasant is the poorest and most miserable of all Europe." Further, the Pan-Slavists declared, Russia is superior to the states of Western Europe because, while they were founded on war, violence, injustice, and brute force, Russia alone was not. Antagonism between the ruler and those ruled has resulted in parliamentary governments. Constitutions are merely guarantees which the suspicion of the people has wrung from the monarchs. Quite different, according to the Pan-Slavists, was the evolution of Russia.

"Since the foundation of her common law is not brutal and violent conquest, no antagonism *can* exist between the sovereign and his subjects. The monarchs of Western Europe desired solely their own good and not that of their subjects. But a Russian autocrat who would not care for the good of his people is *inconceivable*, say the Pan-Slavists. A Russian sovereign who should put his own interests above those of his subjects would be a contradiction which is in itself quite impossible. . . . The other reprobate nations have sovereigns who desire the unhappiness of their subjects, and who consequently can not love them. Russia, on the contrary, is the righteous nation *par excellence*. Her sovereign wishes only the welfare of his subjects; he loves them, he is their father. To establish the rights of the citizens against the sovereign is of some use when the sovereign wishes evil to his subjects, but to establish them when he desires their good is useless, and is to little purpose. On the other hand, to prevent the sovereign from compassing the good of his subjects is to desire ill to the nation; it is to create tendencies which are antisocial. Consequently, any attempt having for its object the limiting of the power of the monarch, being antisocial, is criminal and subversive. And, consequently, autocracy is the 'Holy Ark' of the Russian nation; it is the institution which differentiates it entirely from the other nations of the West, and which

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places it anew upon an elevated pedestal of greatness and justice."

M. Noviców points out that this reasoning is false, that the foundation of the Russian state is "as much violent and brutal conquest as that of the Western states," that the Russian state is composed of a large number of heterogeneous ethnical elements, who have not all even yet recei ed the right of citizenship. If, then, the sovereign of Russia is the father of his subjects, "it is well to recognize that his affection is very unequally bestowed upon his children." Nevertheless, he declares in conclusion, the Pan-Slavism idea has done much toward increasing the prestige of autocracy in Russia, and it has wielded "a mighty influence in bringing together all the scattered outposts of the Slav race."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS RUSSIA PREPARING TO INVADE INDIA?

A BROCHURE entitled "The Probability of a Russian Campaign against India," written in a bellicose vein by General Soboleff, of Moscow, has again raised the question, Is India prepared to resist invasion? The general outlines the whole course of the political differences between Russia and England, and asserts that England's intrigues in Europe against Russia have almost exhausted the great patience of the White Czar and of his nation. Russia, therefore, will soon be compelled, with sorrow in her heart, to invade India, if England does not cease her aggressive policy in Europe. The time is very near, he says, when Russia will appropriate Afghanistan. "We have old accounts to settle with England, dating from the Crimean war, from which time England has been trying, in all possible ways, to involve Russia in European political intrigues." He says further that the campaign in India will be an unusually easy one for Russia, and, "in less than ten years she will add 450,000,000 inhabitants to her empire."

The Polish journals published in this country, which claim to have "inside sources" of information as to what is occurring in Russia, regard this brochure, published openly as it is, as partaking of the nature of an official announcement. *Zgoda* (Chicago) explains why this view is held. It says:

"Elsewhere a brochure scribbled by some erratic general has not the slightest political significance, but it is different in Russia, where the censors pass only that which is approved by the Government. It is the established practise of the Muscovite Government, in 'important and irritating' matters, to ascertain the disposition of the nation by the use of articles written designedly in certain papers or published as brochures, the authors of which are usually pretty authoritative personages. Such an article, or brochure, appears unexpectedly and looks like the innocent production of some luxuriant imagination. But the censor has already received directions to let that production pass and not to prohibit the press from commenting upon and criticizing it. From the voice of the press and the reports of the spies upon conversations in public places, the Government concludes whether or not the question raised is a popular one."

As to the subject of this pamphlet, *Zgoda* continues:

"We are very glad that the Russian Government has recognized it as proper to set forth the question of India so distinctly and intelligibly. England knows well the danger threatening her, but, in her fashion, she is tarrying and putting off energetic action from year to year. Each year Russia is growing in population, in power, in wealth; each year she is becoming a foe more difficult to overcome. . . . . It is well that the voice of a Muscovite soldier has reminded England and the whole civilized world, with such absolute sincerity, of what awaits them in case of negligence and lack of courage. Russia has already taken Manchuria without opposition on the part of Europe. To let her take Afghanistan and India would be suicide for all European civilization."

General Soboleff's brag that Russia will soon seize Persia, India, and the Balkan peninsula, says the *Dziennik Narodowy* (Chicago), has been "reflected with a loud echo" in many American journals. *The Record-Herald* (Chicago), however, recently remarked that, in the event of an invasion of India, Russia would find herself confronted by all Europe. Perhaps, says the

If this race would only kill off "Revanche," no one would shed tears.
—*Humoristische Blätter* (Vienna).

PYRAMUS AND THISBE.

FRANCE: "Who made this dear little hole for us to kiss through?"
GERMANY: "My love, I believe it was a motor car."
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

THE PARIS-BERLIN AUTOMOBILE RACE AND ITS POLITICAL BEARING.

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Dziennik Narodowy, referring to this remark, America, too, "will come to know the Muscovite, and cease to believe the various paid 'humbugs' inserted in the American press by Muscovite agents."

The *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam) believes that India is in imminent danger from Russia, and declares Tibet is the door through which the invasion is likely to come. The *Kreuz-Zeitung* (Berlin) has an article to the same general effect. *The World* (Toronto), however, believes that India is quite able and prepared to take care of herself. It says:

"The Boer war has demonstrated that an army of 100,000 men, acting on the defensive, can keep in check an offensive force of half a million men. India has a regular army of nearly 75,000 men, which could easily be raised to a strength of 250,000, and with this force available the actual invasion of India would be a difficult matter. Besides, Russia is always crippled financially and would not be able to sustain a lengthy campaign, whereas Britain, now stronger than ever before, and with unlimited credit, could play a defensive game until her adversary was exhausted."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RESULTS OF THE RECENT FRENCH CENSUS.

M. JACQUES BERTILLON, of the Paris police, the inventor of the well-known Bertillon system of measuring criminals for identification, published in a Parisian journal a *résumé* of the results of the last French census and a comparison of France with other countries in point of growth. The number of persons in France on the day of the census, March 24, 1901, was approximately 38,600,000. The population was found to have diminished since the last census in all departments that do not contain large cities. The population, exclusively of the department of the Seine, was a little less than 35,000,000. At the last previous census, in 1896, it was 34,961,000, so that the increase in five years amounts to 39,000 only. The department of the Seine (including Paris) shows an increase of 292,000, but this is largely due to the exposition, the same sort of increase having also occurred after the expositions of 1878 and 1889. The total increase of population for the whole of France is therefore about 330,000, due for the most part probably to immigration. During these five years, Germany gained 4,000,000, a number equal to that of the aggregate population of Wurtemberg and Baden, or to that of the eleven French departments included in the old districts of Burgundy, Champagne, and Franche-Comté. The following table shows the growth of the six great European Powers in the last half-century:

	1850.	1900.	Increase.
	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.
France	35.3	38.6	3.3
Great Britain	27.4	41.5	14.1
Germany	35.4	56.3	20.9
Austria-Hungary	30.7	45.1	14.4
Russia	66.7	128.9	62.2
Italy	23.6	32.4	8.8

In 1850, France was still the largest nation of Western Europe, and its population equaled the combined populations of the countries now forming the German empire. Since that time the truly French population has remained nearly stationary, for of the increase of three millions more than a million is due to immigration. The rapid growth of the other countries and the stagnation of France have been most striking in recent years. In 1899 the excess of births over deaths was in France, 31,000; in Great Britain, 422,000; in Germany, 795,000; in Austria-Hungary, 531,000; in Italy, 385,000. France has fallen from the second to the fifth place and is not far ahead of Italy. "Some optimists," says M. Bertillon, "console themselves by maintaining that the individual superiority of the French makes up for numerical inferiority; but this proud delusion, unfortunately, has no firm foundation. From the economical as well as from the military view-point one European is as good as another, or very nearly so. Number is an important element of the power and of the productiveness of a nation."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAETERLINCK'S LIFE OF THE BEE.

MAURICE MAETERLINCK, the Belgian dramatist and poet, is also a beekeeper, finding a large part of his recreation in the study of the little insect whose brain, according to Darwin, is the most wonderful atom of matter in the world, and whose industry, since he has a drone for a father and a pampered queen for a mother, is unexplainable by the known laws of heredity. But Maeterlinck's book is neither a scientific treatise nor a handbook on bees. It is a prose poem in which the author tells with great lyrical beauty the mysterious story of the hive, and with the seer's vision reads the secret of its spirit. The book consistently holds to a transcendent mind which the poet believes controls the movements of this insect realm according to some great purpose.

After a brief review of the bibliography of the bee, the author invites us for an hour into the midst of the apiary. He takes a hive just awaking in the spring and starting its labors, and follows in natural order the formation and departure of the swarm, the foundation of the new city, the birth, combat, and nuptial flight of the young queens, the massacre of the males, and finally the return of the sleep of winter.

Having shaken off the torpor of winter, the queen, who is the mother of the hive, lays each day thousands of eggs. Soon the hive is crowded with the increase, while the combs are stored with the rich yield of spring flowers. The "Spirit of the hive" decrees that she shall lead out the surplus of her people to form a new home. This swarming is the great act of renunciation in which those who have hoarded the honey and built up the great family sacrifice all in behalf of the future race. At the given signal they pour from the hive in an uninterrupted stream, and after hovering near—a cloud of wildly darting bees—they suddenly settle upon some bush or branch, hanging in a quiet cluster about the queen. Maeterlinck writes:

"It is the ecstasy of the perhaps unconscious sacrifice the god has ordained; it is the festival of honey, the triumph of the race, the victory of the future: the one day of joy, of forgetfulness and folly; the only Sunday known to the bees. It would appear to be also the solitary day upon which all eat their fill, and revel, to heart's content, in the delights of the treasure themselves have amassed. It is as tho they were prisoners to whom freedom at last had been given, who had suddenly been led to a land of refreshment and plenty. They exult, they can not contain the joy that is in them. They come and go aimlessly, they whose every movement has always its precise and useful purpose—they depart and return, sally forth once again to see if the queen be ready, to excite their sisters, to beguile the tedium of waiting. They fly much higher than is their wont, and the leaves of the mighty trees round about all quiver responsive. They have left trouble behind, and care. They no longer are meddling and fierce, aggressive, suspicious, untamable, angry. Man—the unknown master whose sway they never acknowledge, who can subdue them only by conforming to their every law, to their habits of labor, and following step by step the path that is traced in their life by an intellect nothing can thwart or turn from its purpose, by a spirit whose aim is always the good of the morrow—on this day man can approach them, can divide the glittering curtain they form as they fly round and round in songful circles; he can take them up in his hand, and gather them as he would a bunch of grapes; for to-day, in their gladness, possessing nothing, but full of faith in the future, they will submit to everything and injure no one, provided only they be not separated from the queen who bears that future within her."

They have abandoned enormous treasures; in the new abode there is nothing. But useless regrets are unknown to the bees. Far from being cast down by an ordeal before which every other courage would succumb, they display greater ardor than ever. Building their comb with marvelous quickness the new swarm

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will possess in a week a city as well-constructed as the one they have quitted.

In making wax, the bees hang in festoons from the ceiling of the hive for nearly an entire day, when white scales—"a strange sweat, white as snow"—appear under the rings of the abdomen. These are presently drawn forth and kneaded into the walls of the comb. The queen-mother has the first use of the new cells. She "already has more than once paced the stockades that gleam white in the darkness." As soon as the first row of dwellings is completed she takes possession, and in each cell deposits an egg, "the little eager heads of her escort meanwhile forming a passionate circle around her, watching her with their enormous black eyes, supporting her, caressing her wings, and waving their feverish antennæ as tho to encourage, incite, or congratulate." She now pursues the distracted workers who are exhaustedly erecting the cradles her fecundity demands. She stands for "the tyranny of days they shall none of them see—" "the devouring force of the future." No wonder in view of the frantic haste, the universal agitation, the absence of sleep, "the denial even of the repose of death in a home which permits no illness and accords no grave," the author sees underlying all exterior joys "a sadness as deep as the eye of man can behold."

Twenty-one days accomplish the development of the egg into the perfect bee. As the young bee gnaws through the cap to its cell, putting forth antennæ "that already are groping at life," the nurses come running; "they help the young bee to emerge from her prison, and at the tip of their tongue present the first honey of the new life."

At two weeks of age they go forth among the honey gatherers. How do they find the way back to the hive? Experiment proves that it is not some strange instinct that guides them, but "an extraordinarily minute and precise appreciation of landmarks." The position of the hive is calculated to the minutest fraction in its relation to neighboring objects.

The story of the queens fills a hundred pages. An egg identical with those from which workers are hatched is placed—probably by one of the workers—in a specially prepared cell of about three times the usual size. The royal larva is fed continuously on a rich food which is given to the other bees only during the first days of larval existence. Thanks to this regimen, the larva assumes an exceptional development. Four or five years will be the period of her life instead of six or seven weeks. Her abdomen will be twice as long, her sting will be curved. Her brain will be smaller, she will not crave for air or the light of the sun, she will die without having once tasted a flower. Her sole occupation the indefatigable search for cradles that she must fill. And all this depends on the *kind of food she receives.*

There are generally three or more queens reared at once, and the first duty of the new queen is to destroy all her rivals. But the cells in which the other queens are still enfolded are carefully guarded by the workers. These betray no hesitation or difference of opinion. If the "spirit of the hive" prompts them to send out another swarm, the rival cells will be protected, and the thwarted queen will soon be forced to lead a new exodus. Otherwise the workers join her in the slaughter of her rivals. We quote again:

"It will happen at times that two queens will be hatched simultaneously, the occurrence being rare, however, for the bees take special care to prevent it. But whenever this does take place, the deadly combat will begin the moment they emerge from their cradles; and of this combat Huber was the first to remark an extraordinary feature. Each time, it would seem that the queens, in their passes, present their chitinous cuirasses to each other in such a fashion that the drawing of the sting would prove mutually fatal; one might almost believe that, even as a god or goddess was wont to interpose in the combats of the Iliad, so a god or a goddess, the divinity of that race, perhaps, interposes here; and the two warriors, stricken with simultaneous terror, divide and fly, to meet shortly after and separate again should the double disaster once more menace the future of their people; till at last one of them shall succeed in surprising her clumsier or less wary rival, and in killing her without risk to herself. For the law of the race has called for one sacrifice only."

There remains for this royal virgin the "nuptial flight" before she can assume the authority of queen and mother of the hive. The union never takes place in the hive. Altho there are hundreds of lovers about her, they know not what she is. "Those wonderful eyes of theirs do not recognize or desire her save when she soars in the blue." This strange fact seems to be nature's method to improve the race by crossed fertilization:

"The most arduous labors will, however, at first be spared her. A week must elapse from the day of her birth before she will quit the hive; she will then perform her first 'cleansing flight,' and absorb the air into her tracheæ, which, filling, expand her body, and proclaim her the bride of space. Thereupon she returns to the hive, and waits yet one week more; and then, with her sisters born the same day as herself, she will for the first time set forth to visit the flowers. A special emotion now will lay hold of her; one that French apiarists term the 'soleil d'artifice,' but which might more rightly perhaps be called the 'sun of disquiet.' For it is evident that the bees are afraid, that these daughters of the crowd, of secluded darkness, shrink from the vault of blue, from the infinite loneliness of the light; and their joy is halting, and woven of terror. They cross the threshold and pause; they depart, they return, twenty times. They hover aloft in the air, their head persistently turned to the home; they describe great soaring circles that suddenly sink beneath the weight of regret; and their thirteen thousand eyes will question, reflect, and retain the trees and the fountain, the gate and the walls, the neighboring windows and houses, till at last the aerial course whereon their return shall glide have become as indelibly stamped in their memory as tho it were marked in space by two lines of steel."

In the story of the hive there are two tragedies—the slaughter of the rival queens and the massacre of the males. Early in autumn the heartless but prudent workers destroy the drones. One morning the long-expected command goes forth. The great idle drones are rudely torn from their slumbers. They stare amazedly around. "The atmosphere of the city is changed; in lieu of the friendly perfume of honey, the acrid odor of poison prevails." The work is speedily done with jaw and sting; "the workers clear the threshold strewn with corpses of the useless giants, and all recollection of the idle race disappears till the following spring."

Now flowers are becoming scarce, and the season's stores are all laid in. Man has taken his share—fifty or a hundred pounds from each hive. With the coming cold the bees gather in the center of the hive, "clinging to the combs that contain the faithful urns." The queen is in the midst of them. The honey "circulates like generous blood. The bees at the full cells present it to their neighbors, who pass it on in their turn, till it attain the extremity of the group."

Maeterlinck claims for the bees something more than blind instinct. We do not know what instinct is, or wherein it differs from intelligence. It presents distinctive characteristics of mind. The bees show great mastery over new conditions. Half the science of bee culture "consists in giving free rein to the spirit of initiative possessed by the bees, and in providing their enterprising intellect with opportunities for veritable discoveries and veritable inventions." For instance, their adoption of flour instead of pollen, their mastery of the problem presented by machine-made comb foundation, and their good use of the factory hive invented by man. The author also argues strenuously in favor of the evolution of the honey-bee from earlier types living at first separately, then in colonies in the open air. But our ignorance is profound; we have just begun to open our eyes.

In the whole book there is an underlying moral motive: the hive has a lesson for men. This marvelous social organism seems to mark the ideal development of cooperative labor; while the sublime sacrifice in swarming of all that is considered desirable among men, for the sake of the coming race, is the unapproached example of devotion. We see many faults in the bee, but do we not dwell in the midst of errors and faults without perceiving them, still less effecting a remedy? "How should we marvel, for instance, were we bees observing men, as we noted the unjust, illogical distribution of work among a race of creatures that in other directions appear to manifest eminent reason! We should find the earth's surface, unique source of all common life, insufficiently, painfully cultivated by two or three tenths of the whole population; we should find another tenth absolutely idle, usurping the larger share of the products of this first labor; and the remaining seven tenths condemned to a life of perpetual hunger, ceaselessly exhausting themselves in strange and sterile efforts whereby they never shall profit, but only shall render more complex and more inexplicable still the life of the idle."

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CURRENT POETRY.

The Lesson.

By RUDYARD KIPLING.

Let us admit it fairly, as a business people should,
We have had no end of a lesson: it will do us no end of good.

Not on a single issue, or in one direction or twain,
But conclusively, comprehensively, and several times and again,
Were all our most holy illusions knocked higher than Gilderoy's kite.
We have had a jolly good lesson, and it serves us jolly well right!

This was not bestowed us under the trees, nor yet in the shade of a tent,
But swingingly, over eleven degrees of a bare brown continent.
From Lambart's to Delagoa Bay, and from Pietersburgh to Sutherland,
Fell the phenomenal lesson we learned—with a fulness accorded no other land!

It was our fault, and our very great fault, and not the judgment of Heaven!
We made an Army in our own image, on an Island nine by seven,
Which faithfully mirrored its maker's ideals, equipment and mental attitude—
And so we got our lesson: and we ought to accept it with gratitude!

It was our fault, and our very great fault—and now we must turn it to use;
We have forty million reasons for failure but not a single excuse!
So the more we work and the less we talk the better results we shall get—
We have had an Imperial lesson; it will make us an Empire yet!

—*From The Times*, London, July 20.

Ere Time Began.

By THEODOSIA PICKERING GARRISON.

Ere time began, we two in some great space
Between the worlds smiled in each other's face;
In the first sunshine, when the world was new,
Lithe-limbed we paced the mighty forests through,
Strong man and woman of the primal race.

Not ours the little love of day or place;
Through all earth's centuries have we been true;
The ancient mystic lore of love we knew
Ere time began.

As one remembers music, I can trace
Your dear remembered ways—the haunting grace
Of that swift smile of yours, your very tears;
Have I not known and loved them through the years
Since first you laughed above my close embrace
Ere time began?

—In August *Munsey*.

The Keepers of the Seal.

By VIRGINIA FRAZER BOYLE.

I sing the song of labor, of the lowly smelling soil,
The whirling of the spindle and the whirring of the wheel;
The hand that guides the plowshare and the rugged son of toil,—
The sinews of the country and its weal.

For the pulses of the nation beat within the sturdy arms
That are bared before the anvil, or they wear an humble guise;
And the sentinels of liberty, the shields from war's alarms,
Are wholesome hearts and honest seeing eyes;

Those who feel the sweat of labor ere they break the wage of bread,
Nor covet goods beyond the pale that bounds an honest reach;

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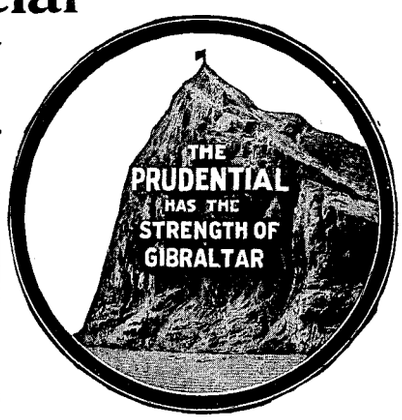

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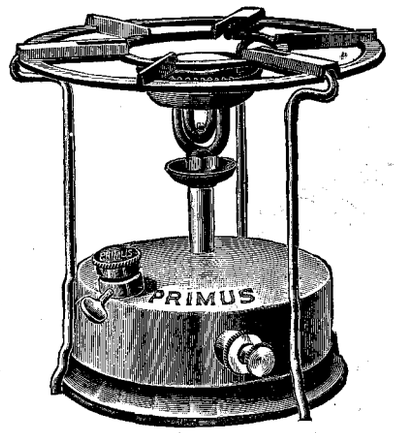

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But give to God the glory, and the thanks that they are fed,
And rather *live* a principle, than preach.

Ah! God of Heaven, pity for the chilling drops that creep
In tortuous threads, where living strength should swell the nation's veins;
The sloth that cumbers progress, and the useless drones who steep
The curse that follows idle hands and brains.

I sing the song of labor, for the keepers of the seal,
For a new day broke in radiance on the warders of the land;
Clearer thought to those who ask it, heaping store to those who kneel;
To the sons of the stalwart heart and horny hand.

—*Youth's Companion.*

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Old Books with New Titles.

From a London bookseller's orders, the following, published in *The Critic* (August), are examples of what startling demands customers make when ordering books. To such people in the long run, what's in a name?

TITLE AS ORDERED	BOOK REQUIRED
Boy, Muscle, and the Peas..	Bog Myrtle and Peat.
Worcester's Diseases of the Callender	Worcester Diocesan Calendar.
Photo Frames, 1895.....	Photograms, 1895.
Guide to the Aerated Waters	Guide for Manufacture of Aerated Waters.
Nobody Born.....	Nobly Born.
Stories from a Diary Adopted.	Stories from the Diary of a Doctor
Aces and the Aposites of Cambridge.	Acts of the Apostles, Cambridge Bible.
God Aim us by a Farmer ...	Gaudeamus. By FARMER.
Jewel Logs by Simpsons....	Duologues. By SIMPSON.
Thoughts for Washing Days	Thoughts for Working Days.
Gourdals Cart in Lecture ...	Caudle's Curtain Lectures.
Nancy's Voyage to Greenland.	Nansen's Voyage to Greenland.
River Frozen, Silent Gold, and Unsteeped Lands.	Rev. Frazer's Silent Gods and Sunsteeped Lands.
Carbonical Club.....	Carbuncle Clue.
Murray's Handbook to Algebra and Tunics.	Murray's Handbook to Algiers and Tunis.
Play Actress, and Cricket in the Pandemonium Library.	Play Actress. By CROCKETT. Pseudonym Library.
Charlotte in Loveliness. BRADDON.	Charlotte's Inheritance. BRADDON.
How to Make a Hand Camel	How to Make a Hand Camera.
Haugh's Harrow Arith	Haugh's Higher Arith.
Alice and her Mistress. BULWER	Alice, or the Mysteries.
Birth and Growth of Worms	Birth and Growth of Worlds.
Founders and Heretics. By RUSKIN.	Frondes Agrestes. RUSKIN.
Key to Carving and Analysis	Key to Parsing and Analysis.
Harry Stockle's Masterpiece	Aristotle's Masterpiece.
Pharaoh's Life of Christ....	Farrar's Life of Christ.
Frenchie Owen.....	French Heroines.
Shakespeare's The Felon...	Shakespeare's Othello.
Across the Russian's Nose..	Across Russian Snows.
Oxford and Cambridge Gladiators.	Oxford and Cambridge Galatians.
Can Bridge of The Timothy and the Titus.	Cambridge Bible, Timothy and Titus.
C. B. Genius, or Generous, or some such thing.....	Cambridge Bible, Genesis.
Marbles of Modern Speculation. By A. RUSSELL...	Miracles of Modern Spiritualism. By A. RUSSELL WALLACE.
Think of the Mighty, or Sinks of the Mighty	Seats of the Mighty.
Boy Hero of Walthamstow..	Boy Hero. By WALSHAM How.
Improver's Story	Improvisatore.
Sweet Story of the Piptuagint.	Swete's Story of the Septuagint.
Handbook to Orkneys Shorthand.	Handbook to Orkneys and Shetland.
Telephona in Love	Tryphena in Love.
Greatest of the Easiest Charity.....	Greatest of these is Charity.

Well Equipped.—"Aunt Priscilla, what is a centipede?" "It's a bug, with nearly as many feet as I thought I had the first time I wore a rainy-day skirt."—*Puck.*

Microscopic Metaphysics.—MRS. HOYLE: "I can read my husband like a book."

MRS. DOYLE: "You must have good eyes to read such a small type."—*Smart Set.*

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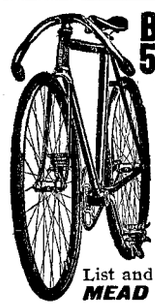

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The Long List.—JUDGE: "We are now going to read you a list of your former convictions."

PRISONER: "In that case, perhaps your lordship will allow me to sit down."—*Tit-Bits.*

If.—HE (cautiously): "If I should propose, would you say 'yes'?"

SHE (still more cautiously): "If you knew I would say 'yes,' would you propose?"—*Tit-Bits.*

Humorously Handicapped.—BIBBS: "It is very amusing to watch Sellers play golf."

GIBBS: "Why?"

BIBBS: "He has an impediment in his speech."—*Smart Set.*

The Joys of Touring.—TRAVELER: "I say, your razor's pulling most confoundedly!"

LOCAL TORTURER: "Be it, Zur? Wull, 'old on tight to the chair, an' we'll get it off zummow!"—*London Punch.*

Her Inference.—FARMER GRAYNECK (in the midst of his reading): "It seems that they have public baths down to the city, and——"

MRS. GRAYNECK (virtuously): "The shameless critters!"—*Puck.*

Its Pauses.—FARMER STACKPOLE: "How many stops has that 'ere new organ that ye bought for your daughter got?"

FARMER HAWBUCK (grimly): "Three—breakfast, dinner, and supper."—*Puck.*

Not Quite the Same Thing.—SENTIMENTAL AND—AHEM—THIRTY: "Did he say he knew me when I was a girl?"

SWEET AND TWENTY: "Oh, no! He says he remembers you when he was a boy!"—*Tit-Bits.*

When She Dances.—SHE: "How beautifully Miss Heavyweight dances! She doesn't seem to touch the floor sometimes!"

HE (whose feet are still suffering from the last polka with her): "She doesn't!'—*London Punch.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

CHINA.

August 13.—Senator Beveridge arrives in Peking, after an extended tour through Manchuria with the Russian commander-in-chief.

August 15.—Bishop F. R. Graves, of China, expresses the opinion that the war in China is by no means over. He thinks that Kwang Su will occupy the throne upon the withdrawal of the foreign Powers, and that civil war will ensue.

August 16.—Russian suzerainty is proclaimed over New-Chwang, China.

August 18.—Edwin H. Conger, United States Minister to China, arrives in Peking.

SOUTH AFRICA.

August 12.—General Kitchener, in his weekly report of operations in South Africa, says 39 Boers were killed, 20 wounded, 685 made prisoners, and 85 surrendered; General French is reported driving bands of Boers in Cape Colony northward.

August 14.—Commandant Pretorius, a Boer leader, dies at Jägersfontein from wounds received in battle.

August 16.—The Boers surround and capture a party of fifty of General French's scouts in Cape Colony; the Boer and British forces are massing on the frontier of Zululand.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

August 12.—The trial of members of the Macedonian committee, accused of capital crimes, begins at Sofia, Bulgaria.

The corporation of the city of Glasgow decides to confer the freedom of the city on Andrew Carnegie.

August 13.—The body of the Dowager-Empress

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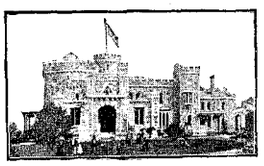

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Frederick is buried at Potsdam, in presence of the Kaiser and King Edward.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York reach Durban in the *Ophir*, and are cordially greeted.

Renewed fighting is reported from Colombia and Venezuela.

August 14.—Sir Thomas Lipton leaves London for America, making a brief address to enthusiatic friends in Euston Station.

Funeral services for ex-Premier Crispi are held at Naples, and his body is taken to Sicily.

August 15.—Disorder and unrest prevail on the isthmus of Panama, and Venezuela is invaded by Colombian troops.

In the British House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain defends his South African policy and declares that reports of Lord Kitchener's early return are without foundation.

August 16.—Continued fighting is reported between Venezuelan and Colombian forces; the rumored death of General Uribe is not given wide credence.

The new census of Canada sets the population at 5,338,883.

Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, makes the best financial statement in the British Parliament for that country since it has been a colony of the crown.

August 17.—Conditions continue very disturbed on the isthmus of Panama, and several clashes between Colombian and Venezuelan troops take place; General Plaza is elected President of Ecuador by a large majority.

Bands of marauding Kurds destroy twelve villages in Armenia.

August 18.—A force of Ecuadorians is ready to invade Colombia, and a battle is believed to be imminent; Emilio Fernandez, the leader of the Venezuelan revolutionists, leaves Curaçoa for the scene of the fighting.

The royal yacht *Ophir*, with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, arrives at Cape Town.

Domestic.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

August 12. The second strike order from President Shaffer brings out comparatively few men; about 60,000 men are now on strike, as the result of both strike orders.

Rear-Admiral Johnson is appointed to succeed Rear-Admiral Sampson as commandant of the Boston navy yard on account of the latter's ill health.

August 13.—The failure of the Western mills to respond to President Shaffer's strike order is regarded as a serious blow to the strikers' prospects; efforts are being made by the strike leaders to change their decision.

The police scandal in New York assumes large proportions; Justice Jerome continues his examinations of witnesses and draws many damaging confessions; Police Captain Diamond is indicted for neglect of duty and is suspended from the force.

August 14.—The strikers succeed in closing the National Tube Works in McKeesport and the manufacturers reopen the Painter mill in Pittsburg and the Crescent plant in Cleveland; President Shaffer addresses a big demonstration in Wheeling, W. Va.

The Virginia Democratic state convention at Norfolk nominates a ticket headed by A. J. Montague as candidate for governor.

August 15.—The employes of the Joliet mills reconsider their previous decision to remain at work, and join the strikers; the South Chicago and Milwaukee mills continue at work, in spite of the efforts of the strike leaders.

A severe tropical storm is raging on the Gulf coast, causing great damage and cutting off all communication with Mobile.

The Pennsylvania Democrats hold their state convention in Harrisburg; their platform makes no mention of Bryan.

August 16.—Rear-Admiral Schley goes to Washington to confer with his counsel, and will remain there until the court of inquiry completes its investigations.

The cruiser *Ranger* is ordered to Panama, to join the gunboat *Machias*, which has been despatched to Colon.

August 17.—Bay View Lodge of the Amalgamated Association, in Milwaukee, and steelworkers in Duquesne and Wheeling, vote to join the strikers.

The *Ranger* and *Machias* of the United States navy sail for Panama and Colon respectively, as the result of the South American disturbances.

August 18.—Clashes between union and non-union men in the steel strike are reported from Wellsville, O., and Monessen.

The Civil Service Commission makes its seventeenth annual report to the President, dealing with Philippine conditions.

A statement by Commissioner Evans of the Pension Bureau shows the number of pensioners to be 997,735,—a greater number than ever before.

The transport *Sheridan* arrives at San Francisco from Manila, with General MacArthur and the staff of the Fourteenth Infantry on board.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

August 14.—*Philippines:* A pamphlet issued in Manila purporting to be signed by the Centro Catholics, fiercely attacks Judge Taft on religious matters; the Centro Catholics repudiate the pamphlet.

August 15.—Col. Martin Cabrera, a Filipino insurgent leader, is captured by Lieutenant Grant of the Sixth Cavalry, in Batanzas Province; several more bands of Filipinos surrender.

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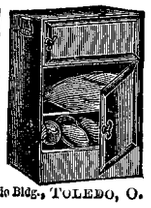

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CHESS.

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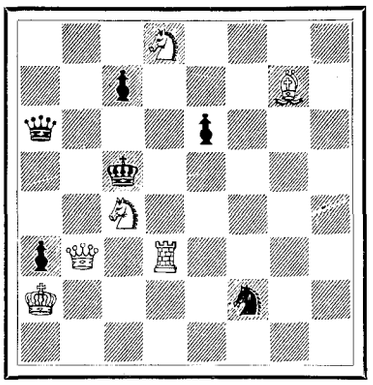
Problem 583.

By F. A. L. KUSKOP.

Black—Six Pieces.



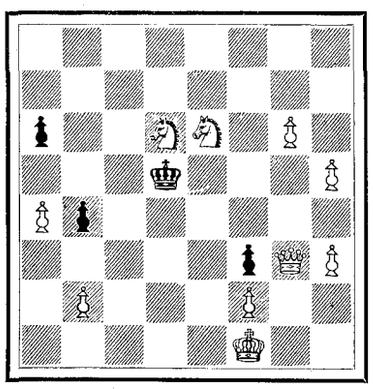
White—Six Pieces.

3 S 4; 2 p 3 B 1; q 3 p 3; 2 k 5; 2 S 5; p Q 1 R 4; K 4 s 2; 8.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 584.

Black—Four Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

8; 8; p 2 S S 1 P 1; 3 k 3 P; P p 6; 5 p Q P; 1 P 3 P 2; 5 K 2.

White mates in three moves.

These problems took first prize in *The Canterbury Times* Jubilee Problem Tourney. Mr. Kuskop also received second and third prizes in the Two-mover section, tied for second and third prizes in the Three-mover section, and received honorable mention for two other problems.

Concerning Problem 573.

Mr. Winter-Wood has a letter in *The B. C. M.* (August), in which he states that he never saw *Chess Chips* or the Pierce problem. He also says: "My prize problem is, however, in my opinion, vastly superior to the other in every respect."

Solution of Problems.

No. 577.

Key-move, Q—Kt 8.

No. 578.

1. Kt—K 6 / K x Kt	2. Q x B ch / K x Q (must)	3. B x Q B P, mate	
1. ..... / B x Kt	2. B—Q 6 ch / K x B	3. Q—B 7, mate	
	2. ..... / K—B 3	3. Q—K 7, mate	
1. ..... / R x Q	2. B x K B P, dis. ch / K—B 4 (must)	3. Kt—Kt 7, mate.	
1. ..... / P x R	2. Q—Q 4 ch / K x Kt (must)	3. Q—B 6, mate	

Other variations depend on those given.

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; C.

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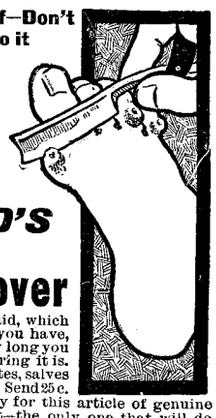

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577 (only): W. H. Sexton, Detroit, Mich.; Dr. H. Sleeper, Meriden, N. H.; C. K. Huston, Selma, Ala.; Dr. W. Petry, Newark, N. J.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Tarboro, N. C.

Comments (577): "A fine study in pinning"—M. W. H.; "Very good"—M. M.; "Merits a first prize"—A K.; "A prize problem"—J. G. L.; "Very interesting"—W. R. C.; "Tip top"—B. M.; "Intricate"—S. R. C.; "Good variety"—W. J. L.; "Splendid combination"—D. G. H.; "If easy to professional solvers, it gave me just enough hard study to be pleasing"—W. H. S.; "Good, skilful work"—F. H. J.

(578): "Main variations good, but duals spoil the effect"—M. M.; "One of the most intricate and difficult problems you have given us"—G. D.; "Wrought by a master workman"—A K.; "A fine study"—J. G. L.; "Quaint with the power of the Bishops. Rather easier than 577"—W. R. C.; "Beautiful"—B. M.; "Remarkably complex"—O. C. P.; "Quite difficult"—W. J. L.; Deserves first prize with honor"—D. G. H.

577 proved too difficult for the solvers who tackle only 2-ers. The "tries" Q—Kt 6 and Q x B caught a number.

In addition to those reported, Dr. W. P, got 575; G. Middleton, Savannah, Ga., 576.

Problem 580 is O. K., with only one solution.

A Dadian Brilliant.

Prince Dadian, of Mingrelia, has a world-wide reputation for doing startling things. *The Field*, London, calls him "the Greco of our day." The following game was played with Michael Sicard, in Russia:

Center Gambit.

	SICARD. *White.*	DADIAN. *Black.*		SICARD. *White.*	DADIAN. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	20	P x Q	R—R 8 ch
2	P—Q 4	P x P	21	K—B 2	Kt—Kt 5 ch
3	Q x P	Kt—Q B 3	22	K—Q 2	R—R 7 ch
4	Q—K 3	P—K Kt 3	23	B—B 2	R x B ch
5	B—Q 2	B—Kt 2	24	K—Q sq	B x P
6	Kt—Q B 3	Kt—B 3	25	Kt—Q 2	R—Q sq
7	B—K 2	Castles	26	K—K 2	B—B 6
8	Castles	P—Q 4	27	K—B 3	B x Kt
9	P x P	Kt x P	28	B x B	Q R x B
10	Kt x Kt	Q x Kt	29	K—Kt 4	B—K 3 ch
11	K—Kt sq(a)	B—K 3	30	K—R 4	Q R—Q 6
12	P—Q Kt 3?	B—Q 5	31	R—K 3	K R—Q 4
	(b)		32	Q—B 3	P—Kt 4 ch
13	Q—Kt 3	Q—Q B 4	33	P x P	K R—Q 5 ch
14	P—K B 4?	Q—Kt 3	34	K—R 5	B—Kt 5 ch
15	Kt—B 3	B—Kt 2	35	Q x B	R x Q
16	B—Q 3 (c)	P—Q R 4	36	R x R	Kt x R
17	Q R—K sq	P—R 5	37	K x R	Kt—B 7 ch
18	B—K 3	P x P! (d)	38	Resigns.	
19	B P x P	Q x P ch!!			

Notes (abridged) from The Field.

(a) Better would be 11 P—Q B 4, Q—Q 5; 12 Q x Q, Kt x Q; 13 B—R 3, etc.

(b) P—Q B 4 is, again, preferable.

(c) White should have played a defensive game by trying to exchange the attacking pieces. For instance: 16.., Kt—K 5 etc.

(d) Here comes the brilliant termination begun on his 16th. The position is worthy of study.

After the sacrifice of the Q, the position demands exact play on Black's part.

The New York State Chess-Association.

PILLSBURY TAKES FIRST PRIZE.

The Annual Tournament was held in Buffalo, beginning on August 13. The Masters' class was represented by Pillsbury, Delmar, Napier, Howell, Marshall, and Karpinski. As expected, Pillsbury won the first prize, $100. Delmar and Napier divided the second and third prizes, $40 and $20. Howell got fourth prize, $12. Marshall took fifth prize, $8. The score:

	W.	L.	D.		W.	L.	D.
Pillsbury	8	0	2	Howell	3	4	3
Delmar	6	3	1	Marshall	2	7	1
Napier	4	2	3	Karpinski	0	8	2

In the first class, George H. Thornton, of Buffalo, took first prize, $25, with 7 wins, 1 lost, and 1 draw. He also holds the Farnsworth cup for the ensuing year. A. E. Swaffield, of Brooklyn, took second, $12, with 6 wins, 1 lost, and 2 draws. Weeks of Long Island City, third, $8, won 4 and drew 5.

In the second class Charles Curt, of Brooklyn, won first prize, with 6 straight wins. Messrs. Boehm and Lyon divided second and third prizes, 3 wins, 2 lost, and 1 draw.

In the third class Messrs. Gould and Barber were tied for first and second, with a score of 4 wins and 1 draw.

Chess-Nuts.

Bardeleben won first prize in the recent tourney of the Berlin *Schachgesellschaft*.

There is a club of deaf-and-dumb players in Hamburg. *The B. C. M.* speaks of them as enjoying "the silent game."

Pillsbury is studying law, and, in about two years, will give up professional Chess. We hope that, in the interim, he will meet Lasker for the Championship of,the World.

Mr. J. F. Barry, in his Notes on the Young-Johnston game, says that, in the Berlin defense of the Ruy Lopez, 4 P—Q 4 is "the only correct move for White" and that 4 Castles is "weak." C. S. Howell asks Mr. Barry to "enlighten a few ignorant Chess-masters and amateurs, by informing us how Black can take advantage of the weak move of White's and secure a good playable game?"

The "Third Grand Tournament of the Ohio Chess-Association" is to be held in Put-in Bay, beginning September 2. "Chess-friends" of Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan are eligible to play in this tourney. Among the "hints" given in the circular are these: "If your wife objects, bring her along. If you are rusty, don't be uneasy; plenty of petroleum at a neighboring island."

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